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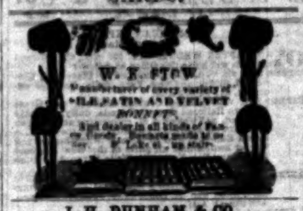

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The Daily Tribune.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF WASHINGTON.

The following circumstantial account of the illness and death of General George Washington was noted by Tobias Lear on Sunday following his death, which happened on Saturday evening, December 14th, 1799, between the hours of ten and eleven. He was born on the 22d of February, 1732:

On Thursday, Dec 12th, the General rode out to his farms about 10 o'clock, and did not return home till past three. Soon after he went out the weather became very bad; rain, hail and snow falling alternately, with a cold wind.—When he came in, I carried some letters to him to frank, intending to send them to the Post Office. He franked the letters, but said the weather was too bad to send a servant to the office that evening. I observed to him that I was afraid he had got wet; he said no,—his great coat had kept him dry; but his neck appeared to be wet—the snow was hanging on his hair.

He came to dinner without changing his dress. In the evening he appeared as well as usual. A heavy fall of snow took place on Friday, which prevented the General from riding out as usual. He had taken cold undoubtedly, from being so much exposed the day before, and complained of having a sore throat; he had a hoarseness which increased in the evening, but he made light of it, as he would never take anything to carry off a cold, always observing, "let it go as it came."—In the evening the papers having come from the Post Office, he sat in the room with Mrs. Washington and myself, reading them, till about nine o'clock; and when he met with anything which he thought diverting or interesting, he would read it aloud. He desired me to read to him the debates of the Virginia Assembly, on the election of a Senator and Governor, which I did. On his retiring to bed, he appeared to be in perfect health except the cold which he considered as trifling—he had been remarkably cheerful all the evening.

About two or three o'clock on Saturday morning, he awoke Mrs. Washington, and informed her that he was very unwell, and had an ague. She observed that he could scarcely speak, and breathed with difficulty, and she wished to get up and call a servant; but the General would not permit her, lest she should take cold. As soon as the day appeared, the woman Caroline went into the room to make a fire, and the girl desired that Mr. Rawlins, one of the overseers, who was used to bleeding the people, might be sent for, to bleed him before the doctor could arrive. I was sent for—went to the General's chamber, where Mrs. Washington was up, and related to me his being taken ill between two and three o'clock, as before stated. I found him breathing with difficulty, and hardly able to utter a word intelligibly. I went out instantly, and wrote a line to Dr. Craik, and sent it with all speed. Immediately I returned to the General's chamber where I found him in the same situation I had left him. A mixture of molasses, vinegar and butter was prepared, but he could not swallow a drop; whenever he attempted, he was distressed, convulsed, and almost suffocated.

Mr. Rawlins came in soon after sunrise, and prepared to bleed him; when the arm was ready the General observing Rawlins appeared agitated, said with difficulty, "Don't be afraid;" and after the incision was made, he observed that the hole was not large enough—however, the blood ran pretty freely. Mrs. Washington, not knowing whether bleeding was proper in the General's situation, begged that much might not be taken from him, and desired me to stop it. When I was about to untie the string, the general put up his hand to prevent it, and as soon as he could speak said "more."

Mrs. Washington, still uneasy lest too much blood should be taken, it was stopped after about half pint had been taken. Finding that no relief was obtained from bleeding, and that nothing could be swallowed, I proposed bathing the throat externally with sal volatile; which was done; a piece of flannel was then put round his neck. His feet were also soaked in warm water, but gave no relief. By Mrs. Washington's request, I despatched a messenger for Dr. Brown at Port Tobacco. About 9 o'clock Dr. Craik arrived, and put a blister of cantharides on the throat of the General, and took more blood, and had some vinegar and hot water set in a tea-pot for him to draw in the steam from the nose.

He also had sage tea and vinegar mixed and used as a gargle, but when he held back his head to let it run down, it almost produced suffocation. When the mixture came out of his mouth some phlegm followed it, and he would attempt to cough, which the doctor encouraged, but without effect. About 11 o'clock Dr. Dick was sent for. Dr. Craik bled the General again; no effect was produced, and he continued in the same state, unable to swallow anything. Dr Dick came about three o'clock, and Dr. Brown arrived soon after, when, after consultation, the General was bled again; the blood ran slowly, appeared very thick, and did not produce any symptoms of fainting. At 4 o'clock the General could swallow a little. Calomel and tartar emetic were administered without effect. About half-past 4 o'clock he desired me to ask Mrs. Washington to come to his bed side, when he desired her to go down to his room, and take from his desk two wills which she would find there, and bring them to him, which she did; upon looking at one, which he observed was useless, he desired her to burn it, which she did, and then took the other and put it away. After this was done I again returned to bed-side, and took his hand. He said to me, "I find I am going—my breath cannot continue long. I believed from the first attack it would be fatal. Do you arrange and record all my military letters and papers; arrange accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than any one else; and let Mr. Rawlins finish recording my other letters, which he has begun."

He ask whether Mr. Lewis and Washington would return? I told him, I believed about the 20th of the month. He made no reply to it. The physicians again came in, (between 5 and 6 o'clock,) and when they came to his bedside, Dr. Craik asked him if he would sit up in the bed; he held out his hand to me and was raised up, when he said to the physicians, "I feel myself going; you had not better take any more trouble about me, but let me go off quietly; I cannot last long." They found what had been done was without effect; he laid down again, and they retired, excepting Dr. Craik. He then said to him, "Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go; I believed from my first attack I should not survive it; my breath cannot last long." The Doctor pressed his hand, but could not utter a word; he retired from the bedside and sat by the fire, absorbed in grief.

About 8 o'clock, the physicians again came into the room, and applied blisters to his legs; but went out without a ray of hope. From this time he appeared to breathe with less difficulty than he had done; but was very restless, continually changing his position, to endeavor to get ease. I aided him all in my power, and was gratified in believing he felt it, for he would look upon me with eyes speaking gratitude, but unable to utter a word without great distress.

About 10 o'clock he made several attempts to speak to me before he could effect it; at length he said, "I am just going. Have me decently buried; and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than two days after I am dead." I bowed assent. He looked at me again and said, "Do you understand me?" I replied, "Yes, sir." "Tis well," he said. About ten minutes before he expired, his breathing became much easier—he lay quietly—he withdrew his hand from mine and felt his own pulse. I spoke to Mr. Craik, who sat by the fire; he came to the bedside. The General's hand fell from his wrist; I took it in mine and placed it on my breast. Dr. Craik placed his hands over his eyes; and he expired without a struggle or a sigh.

While we were fixed in silent grief, Mrs. Washington asked in a firm and collected voice, "Is he gone?"

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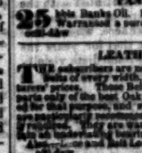

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A GREAT DESIDERATUM FOR TANNERS.

THE NEW CARMINA SACRA.

The Daily Tribune.

CITY OF CHICAGO:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1854.

See First Page.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION—TERRIBLE BLOW TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

The result of the election in New Hampshire is even more gratifying than at first supposed. By the latest accounts received, namely, up to 10 o'clock of the night of the 16th inst., we learn that all but about twenty small towns have been heard from, and that the poll shows a net democratic loss on the gubernatorial vote of last year of over thirty three hundred. *The administration party have thus far returned only one hundred and twenty seven members of the House, while the opposition have elected one hundred and forty five members.*

Baker's majority for Governor cannot exceed 1,500, while Martin's majority last year was 4,303. The town of Dover sends six whigs to the Legislature, one of them being John P. Hale.— In the twenty towns yet to hear from, 23 Democrats were elected and 2 Whigs. Should these go the same way now, the Democrats would have a nominal majority, but it is confidently believed that many of them will elect Whigs, and thus give the opposition a preponderance in the Assembly.

The Nebraska question was the issue in this contest. The voice of the people of New Hampshire upon it, condemning it in the emphatic manner which they have just done, must be a terrible blow to the administration. If Gen. Pierce shows in this matter the vacillating spirit which has hitherto distinguished him, he will turn around now, and oppose, with as much activity as he has hitherto supported, the measure. We shall see.

PUBLISHERS AND PRICES.

The St. Louis *Republican* makes the following truthful remarks in reference to the too common folly of newspaper publishers, in putting the subscription price of their papers at a figure so low as to afford no remuneration for the capital and labor employed:

"Why has it become necessary to cheapen the value of a printer's labor, when every other occupation is so conducted as to have a substantial, fixed profit—and prices are made to go up, instead of being put down? Who is there that works as many hours, or as unceasingly, or so much for the benefit of the community, and of every valuable public and private enterprise?— Who is called upon to make as many sacrifices of time, labor and convenience? Who so often takes the lead in all just, noble and philanthropic efforts, and this from an honest and correct impulse, and without the hope or expectation of reward? And yet, with a proper conception of the important relation which they hold to the public, they have been going on, from year to year, to cheapen the publication of newspapers, and of course to lessen their efficiency, until they have placed the subscription at a price which leaves no margin for profit, or the support of the establishment. They may continue to make a living—for they seem to have, in too many instances, a wonderful faculty of living upon nothing—but it is neither doing justice to themselves nor to the community in which they perform so important an office, unnecessarily and unwisely to undervalue their labor."

There has been a mania in Chicago, for some years, in favor of low-priced newspapers, but we believe it has nearly disappeared, and publishers, with a fair remuneration for their labor, and a proper stimulant to enterprise, will be able not only to obtain a competence, but also to publish papers more satisfactory to their readers, and more creditable to the city. Another great drawback upon the prosperity of publishers is the inordinate competition which has existed among them, by which their papers were filled with advertising at prices not sufficient to pay for the white paper the advertisements occupied. Job Printing was not much better. But this is past. Publishers get better pay, and are enabled to furnish better papers. Give the *Daily Tribune* but one half of the income of the St. Louis *Republican*, and we guarantee to make a paper of equal size, and as complete as that paper in everything of a general and local character. Our citizens should sustain their daily papers, not only because they deserve it, but from motives of self-interest also.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOPES AND HELPS FOR THE YOUNG OF BOTH SEXES. by Rev. G. S. Weaver. Fowler & Wells, N. York; for sale by [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

We have but little confidence in the efficacy of books containing didactic moral lectures and admonitions for the young. They may be founded in truth and spoken with power, but the difficulty is to induce those for whom they are intended to read and believe them. Older people will, indeed, read them, and looking back over their own youth, compare its errors and misspent hours and lost opportunities and absurd mistakes, with the writer's warnings and admonitions, and sigh to think how true they are, but the youth, with his hot blood and high hopes, will glance over the pages of such works as this, with a careless eye and an unaching heart, little wotting in what deep truth its pages are steeped, unable to appreciate its real meaning, and laughing at the timidity and caution of the old head and saddened heart which could dictate such mournful dogmas. We have been young ourself, and know how giddy a season it is; we are old now, and feel how very true are the precepts of the author of this work, but which we in our youth would have read with inattention and with scorn.

Laying aside this objection, the almost impossibility of causing a youth to read and heed the book, we find in it much to recommend it. The author says this design in writing was to encourage the young, and that his experience had taught him that youth needs encouragement, advisedly given, more than anything else. He has not, however, always stuck to his principle, but has occasionally interspersed his encouragement with threats and warnings of quite a different nature.

In a word, if any young man or young woman will read, and understand, and heed the teachings of this book, it will do him no harm, and a vast deal of good. Much more good, however, might be accomplished, were those who have the guardianship of youth entrusted to them, to read this book, and put some, but not all, of its precepts in practice, for we will receive from the lips of those we love and revere, lessons, which, coming from a stranger, would fall unheeded upon our ears.

DANIELS & BROTHER.—This firm, at their Cigar and Tobacco establishment under the Matteson House, are doing a very extensive business.— This is not to be at all wondered at, as the quality of their goods and the lowness of their prices would of themselves bring custom, without taking into consideration the [illegible] and gentlemanly character of the firm, which renders business with them a pleasure. Mr. Daniels assures us that he sells all of his cigars at New York prices, and certain qualities of his Tobacco at manufacturer's rates.

A HOAX.—Some excitement has been produced in Canada by the circulation of a rumor that the Russian government contemplated invading the provinces, and with that object in view, was now concentrating troops in this country. The strangest part of the affair is that any sane person could be induced to credit such a ridiculous story.

For the Tribune.

THE CLERGY INSULTED.

MR. EDITOR:—Senator Douglas was abroad last year. He has forgotten that the clergy are the conservators of the morals of the people.— He has presumed too much upon the modesty of the class of fellow citizens. He has insulted their hearts and their understandings. He would rob them of *liberty* wherewith Christ has made them *free*, that is, to rebuke the crime and immorality which may be perpetrated even in the Senate Chamber of the United States.— When the ministers of twenty thousand Northern pulpits shall plead like Angels, trumpet-tongued, in behalf of the down trodden millions of their own flesh and blood, which drew their first breath on American soil, then we fancy to appease their clangor will require more flattery than that expressed by the "rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent." Douglas, thy days are numbered! The prosperity of fools has destroyed thee! OBSERVER.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND THE MAINE LAW.

The editor of the *Tablet*, the Roman Catholic organ of this city, in his last number, discourseth eloquently as follows, in an article headed "*Maine-Lawism*:"

"When men have forgotten God—when they have virtually and really rejected Christianity by rejecting the Catholic Church—they find themselves at a loss to counteract the corrupt nature and tendency of the heart, which being set free from the restraint of the only power that can govern it, gives loose rein to the myriad passions that heave like the storm in its inmost recesses.

The great mistake of modern reformers is that they do not take the right means to accomplish their end; and the result is, that they affect the very reverse of what they set out to do—they strengthen and increase the very evil they are trying to remedy. Thus, your hot headed abolitionists write articles about slavery—they call mass meetings and make speeches—what is the result? Why, simply this: the poor negro becomes insubordinate and unruly, and the master has to narrow the limits of his privileges, in order to coerce him into submission and obedience.

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The same may be said of your modern republicans. They delude the people with their talk about liberty, equality, fraternity, &c.; they revolutionize a country, bring about a state of anarchy, which is sure to be succeeded by one of despotism. The Hungarian revolt strengthened the power of Austria and Russia; the Irish rebellion of '48 loaded the emigrant ship with exiles; and the French Revolution raised Louis Napoleon to the throne.

The same is true of the Maine Law temperance movement. In undertaking to stop the sale of liquors by unjust and coercive means, the Maine Law maniacs are, perhaps unconsciously, adding fuel to the flame, and increasing the evil to an almost irremediable degree. In proof of this assertion, we do not need a better example than the late election in this city. It is an indisputable fact that hundreds of gallons of whiskey were freely poured out to defeat the Maine Law ticket—that more liquor was drunk during the week preceding and on the day of the election, than, under ordinary circumstances, would have been drunk in a month. The Maine Law is, first of all, unconstitutional and unjust. It is a remnant of old Puritanism, which, when it had power, ruled with an iron rod, and even went so far as to invade the domestic hearth, and prescribe its odious rules for the regulation of filial and parental affections. We are no advocates of liquor selling—we wish to see every just and available means taken to put a stop to the traffic; but we protest, and it is the duty of every Catholic to protest against such unwarrantable and unjust usurpations, which set at defiance the constitution of the country, and menace and threaten the stability of the Republic.

Again: the Maine Law cannot be enforced.— So long as a respectable minority are opposed to it, you dare not try to enforce it. You may talk about Democracy, the omnipotence of the people, the infallibility of the majority, but the minority have rights—nay, the individual has rights—which no minority can disregard. The result is, that you bring the laws of the country into contempt; and when people are allowed to disobey one law with impunity, they will soon begin to take the same liberty with regard to others. Law becomes a dead letter in the statute book, license succeeds to liberty, anarchy to order, and despotism caps the climax of human wanderings.

Moreover, these Maine Law movements, etc., are often a mere pretext, an outward covering, under which is concealed the most virulent Anti Catholic bigotry. We are informed that during the recent canvass in this city, the sum of one thousand dollars was spent by these Maine Law bigots, to defeat the election to the office of Alderman, of a *Catholic Irishman*, who has filled the office for years past, with much honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the community.

If you wish to remedy the moral and social condition of the world, you must return to the bosom of the Catholic Church, from which your fathers apostatised. You must begin to recognise, once more, Divine and Providential influence in the history of this world's vicissitudes. You must learn that man is composed of two different substances, spirit and matter, soul and body. That there are two orders, spiritual and temporal—two laws, the natural and the supernatural, by which man is governed. The State may assist in correcting, but it cannot of itself enforce public or private morality. Religion alone can do that work. Religion, which appeals at the same time to the mind and to the heart, to the intellect and appetibility, to reason and passion, to the judgment and the affections. This religion, to accomplish its work, must, of course, be supernatural; and hence the naturalism into which Protestantism has finally dwindled and developed itself, a religion which appeals to the arm of the civil power to enforce its teachings, is incompetent to the task of moral and social regeneration."

Hence we have it. It is true that we could have expected nothing else from such a source, but we hardly expected to have it avowed so plainly, so boldly and with so little gloss. The *Tablet* is the recognised organ of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Chicago, and its statements may be relied upon as being entirely orthodox. It is hardly necessary for us to comment upon the article we have copied. It is so plain that it cannot be misunderstood. We are only astonished that facts should be so boldly avowed which have hitherto been glossed over or suppressed. Here it is avowed that the Roman Catholic Church is not only pro-slavery and anti-Republican, but *anti-Maine Law*. In the view of the erudite editor of the *Tablet*, the Maine Liquor Law is unconstitutional and unjust; a law which cannot be enforced; "a mere pretext under which is concealed the most virulent anti-Catholic bigotry," and is therefore deserving of the most determined opposition from every true son of the mother church.

But we are very willing to admit that the Maine Law is anti-Catholic, if you will understand by the word Catholic, the system of Priestcraft and delusion which is at present recognised under the name of the Catholic church. It is a truism which we should almost apologise for reiterating that this church cannot thrive where knowledge abounds. Ignorance and superstition and degradation are the sources from which it draws its most abundant strength; in proportion as these are increased it flourishes; in proportion as these are dissipated by the light of truth, does its power decay. No more prolific source of ignorance, and superstition, and degradation can be named than the vice of drunkenness; no surer method of raising, refining and enlightening the mind and heart of the masses can be devised than the suppression of the traffic in, and the use of intoxicating liquors. The ruling and controlling powers of the Catholic Church know this. We must give them credit for being vigilant for their own interest; they never loose sight of any fact which can have a bearing upon their prosperity, and they leave no stone unturned to build up their power. They see, then, the respective influence which drunkenness and soberness will have upon the church to which they are so devotedly attached. The former will build them up—the latter will pull them down. Can it be cause for wonder that they rally to the support of the former, and attack the latter?

But the *Tablet* urges the view that in order to remedy the moral and social condition of the world, a return must be made to the bosom of the Catholic Church, from which it says, we have apostatised. Now we suppose that if this is true, it is fair to conclude that if we had never strayed from her benignant fold, we should not now need to remedy our social and moral condition. Now there are some nations in the world which have ever remained in the bosom and under the thumb of the Catholic Church, ergo their moral and social condition must be vastly superior to our own, and without need of reform. Very well; which are these countries? Ireland is one; Mexico is a second; Italy is a third; many of the South American States furnish still further examples. In which of these countries is the moral and social condition of the inhabitants to be preferred to that of American citizens? In which of them is there more freedom, more light, more intelligence, more happiness? In which of them is life and property more secure; in which of them would the Editor of the *Tablet* rather reside, and under which of their governments would he prefer to bring up the olive plants around his own table? Away with such transparent falsehood as the assertion that the Roman Catholic Church is the conservator of good morals and the refiner and elevator of the social condition of its votaries. If the Roman Catholic Church will do away with the necessity of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, how does it happen that in the countries which we have named, the vice of intemperance is of all others the most prevalent, and that in our own land, the main proportion of those who are so unfortunate as to be intemperate, swear by the Pope and regard the Vatican as their New Jerusalem?

BAYARD TAYLOR'S SECOND LECTURE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

BAYARD TAYLOR, the distinguished traveler, poet and editor, delivered his Second Lecture in this city before the Young Men's Association, on Saturday evening, at South Market Hall.— The entire space of the hall was crowded with an intelligent and admiring audience, and every one was highly entertained with the discourse. Those who had the pleasure of hearing the lecture will ever treasure the remembrance of it as one of the most charming literary feasts of the season.

Bayard Taylor is entitled to the admiration of every American, and no one can feel towards him otherwise than with sentiments of pride.— He has dared and done more than any young man, of this or any other country. His history is a cheering triumph of the will over adverse fortune. We hear of him first, a poor printer boy of Pennsylvania, employing leisure hours in acquiring information and writing scraps of poetry. Then he goes over Europe "afoot, with knapsack and staff," throwing off by the way the most glowing descriptions of its manners, customs, scenery, statuary, paintings, &c., which ever fell from a traveler's pen, of his years. A while after that, he is announced as one of the editors of the New York *Tribune*, and author of two or three publications. Then we read his lucubrations from South America, California and other southern localities. Anon, he is traveling in Europe again; dives into the wilds and barbarism of Africa, traces the Nile farther up than any other English traveler, and is deterred from fathoming its mysterious sources by barriers at that time wholly insurmountable. Then he treads the sands of Arabia, with an ardor scarcely less intense than its fiery climate, and luxuriates in the mysteries and glowing beauties of the Orient. Joining the expedition of Com. Perry, he had a fine opportunity to pry into the long pent up history of China, Japan, and Loo Choo, and comes home round the world, to give us an inkling of his impressions, in lectures replete with his clear, accurate description and poetical enthusiasm. Everywhere he is greeted cordially by the people. He makes no pretensions to oratorical display, but has the happy faculty of enchanting the attention of his audience with an orator's power.

Mr. Taylor commenced by saying, that much more was known of Japan, previously to the expedition under Com. Perry, than is generally supposed. General readers knew little of the country and its inhabitants; but as soon as an expedition was proposed to negotiate some sort of intercourse between Japan and the United States, attention was directed to the subject, the chronicles of the Jesuits were hunted up and translated, the accounts of Dutch voyagers and traders were read, and it was found that a great deal was known of Japan, more than was generally supposed.

The largest portion of the Japanese empire is comprised in three Islands named Niphon, Kiusiu, and Sicoco. These islands form a chain extending from about 31° to nearly 42° N. latitude. The western extremity of Kiusiu is in longitude about 129°, and the most eastern portion of Niphon is in longitude about 142°. The whole chain is about one thousand miles long, but the Islands are comparatively narrow; and Niphon, the widest, hardly reaches two hundred miles in breadth, in any part. The climate of Japan is much hotter than would be supposed judging from the climate of the same latitude in the western hemisphere, the productions of the southern portions assimilating to those of the tropics.

The lecturer said that as far as observation of Japan proper went, he had very little opportunity; that he never was more than a hundred and fifty yards from the landing, and that, if he had attempted to go farther, he would have been indulged with a view from a bamboo cage. He saw all the Japanese officials, the boatmen, &c., and he drew a very forcible and interesting contrast between the Japanese and the Chinese, and very much in favor of the former. Although both Chinese and Japanese, belong to the Mongolian race, they are bitter hereditary enemies. The languages, although the written characters are similar, are quite different. The spoken language of the Chinese abounds in consonants, and is harsh and dissonant, even painful to the ear of a foreigner; while the Japanese tongue is soft, full of vowels and musical, and has an open articulated pronunciation. The Japanese are physically much superior to the Chinese. The Chinese complexion is a dull, dusky, sickly yellow; their frames are strong and muscular, but squat, heavy and clumsy; while the complexion of the Japanese is a rich dark olive, often with a ruddy tinge in the cheeks; and their lips have a fine red tint in place of the livid hue of the Chinese. Their eyes are much less oblique than those of the Chinese, and other Mongolians, and they have more expanded foreheads and larger facial angles. They have been likened by the Dutch and other writers, to the inhabitants of Southern Europe and Chili. They are generally tall and symmetrical, graceful and unembarrassed in their motions. There is more difference between the mental traits of the Japanese and the Chinese, than there is in their physical characteristics. The Chinese are quiet, contemplative, philosophical and imitative, without either curiosity, originality, or invention; while the Japanese are ambitious, restless, rebellious, curious, inquiring and inventive.

Mr. Taylor illustrated the routine stagnation of everything in China, by a reference to Chas. Lamb's burlesque story of the origin of roast pig; which delicious dish having been accidentally cooked in a burning house, was, for centuries after, only eaten at the expense of the destruction of a dwelling; until it was discovered that it could be cooked at a less cost. He gave another amusing illustration of Chinese adherence to custom and precedent—all the looms in China are narrow, and when our wide cotton goods were first introduced into the interior, the Chinese called them heavenly made goods, for they thought that no one short of a God could weave such wide cloth. The imitative talent of the Chinese is wonderful, but often profitless. A few years ago, they attempted to build a small steamer, on the model of an English boat, running on Canton river. The Chinese boat appeared to be a fac simile, but it would not go.

Japanese curiosity is insatiable, and pries into all the affairs of the world, and the accuracy of their information is astonishing; of which the lecturer related some striking instances. But with all this, they behave with the outward indifference almost of an American aboriginal. The only thing which startled them from their propriety was the steam whistle. One official put his head into the muzzle of the great sixty-four pound gun, and a thousand questions were asked about the revolvers carried by the party.

In pursuing the comparison between the Chinese and Japanese, Mr. Taylor proceeded to say that the former have no idea or conception of true art; their drawings and paintings are destitute of perspective or proportion, and their music is nothing but discordant shrieks, scrapes and thumps, without either melody or harmony. While to the Japanese he attributes considerable natural taste, both in the pictorial arts and in music. They have also considerable skill in naval architecture.

On the whole, the lecturer seemed to have formed a very favorable opinion of the natural capacity of the Japanese. According to him, the essence of the Japanese government consists in exclusion, espionage, universal suspicion, (in which respects, he compares it to the system of the Jesuits,) and prompt, arbitrary and merciless execution of its merciless decrees. The inhabitants view its operation with the same sort of terror, with which the Inquisition was regarded in the days of its power. He remarked that were not some relaxation of its stringency tacitly allowed, human nature could not long support its terrible pressure. An amusing anecdote is related of the terror of one of the Japanese sailors, picked up near the Sandwich Islands, when he arrived in our man-of-war in the harbor of Jeddo. He had taken the name of Sam Patch for the purpose of concealing his identity, and when the officials came on board, he hid himself in the farthest recesses of the vessel, and as a last resort, in his simplicity he changed his name to Tom Patch. Mr. Taylor traced a strong resemblance between the Japanese government and that of the Incas of Peru, in the divine character attributed to the Emperor.

The Loo Choo Islands are by geographers described as appendages of China. They consist of thirty-six islands, situated about four hundred miles from the eastern coast of China. The great Loo-Choo, or Loo-Choo proper, is the largest island of the group, being about sixty miles long, by twelve or fifteen miles broad. Although the people themselves claim to be subject to China, the lecturer was convinced that they are under Japanese rule, and found that there was a Japanese garrison on the island.

Mr. Taylor was one of a party who made an exploration of the island, occupying some days, and his description of its beauty and fertility was highly interesting. The jealousy of the authorities, evinced in preventing as far as possible, intercourse between the inhabitants and foreigners, was extreme; our countrymen were subjected to continual and rigid espionage, although no insult was offered; on the contrary, they were treated very kindly.

FARTHER BY THE ARABIA.

In addition to the news brought by the Arabia already received, we have the following interesting particulars:

MOVEMENTS IN ARABIA—THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

From Asia there had been no further advices. Another company of 16,000 men were preparing to leave Constantinople to Batoum.

The Greek insurrection was in a fair way of being suppressed.

Several British ships of war were ordered from Malta to the Piraeus.

The Pasha of Janina had defeated the Greek insurrectionists at Arta, but had not sufficient force to disperse them.

The Pasha had issued a proclamation calling on the Scutarians and Catholic Albanians to remain faithful.

The Turkish government, in concert with the British, French and Prussian, had addressed a remonstrance to the Greek court, which had apologized and dismissed the Minister of Police, but the government is powerless.

The Turks were concentrating a force at El Basson, under the command of the distinguished Halil Pasha.

The insurrection does not extend further north than Albania.

Montenegro is quiet.

A last note is sent from England and France to the Czar, and a categorical answer was demanded.

A statement is current that couriers are on their way to St. Petersburgh, with a joint note from England and France, demanding a categorical reply within one week, whether the Czar will evacuate the principalities before April 30. A refusal or no answer by the 18th or 20th March, to be considered as a declaration of war against the Allies.

MOVEMENTS OF AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says, under date of the 23, "An Austrian manifesto is about to announce that Austria will occupy Bosnia and Servia."

The reply would be laid before Europe again, though such vacillation is scarcely credible. It is said that the Czar signifies to Austria some other modification for negotiation.

The fact that Austria adheres to the allied powers was officially announced by the Emperor Napoleon to the French Legislature. She will not, however, be called upon at present to take offensive measures against Russia, but simply to keep peace on the frontier.

THE CZAR'S ANSWER TO NAPOLEON.

The St. Petersburgh Journal of the 24th contains the following as the substance of the answer sent by the Czar to the Emperor Napoleon:

"If his Imperial Majesty extends his hand to me as I extend mine, I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh treatment though it be. Then, but then only, can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter, and may perhaps arrive at an understanding.— Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the theatre of war, and let the Emperor send me a plenipotentiary to negotiate, whom I will receive as befits his character. The conditions already made known to the conference at Vienna, are the sole basis on which I will consent to treat."

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

The negotiations between the Russian and Swedish Governments have not yet terminated, and it was feared at Stockholm that Russia, in order to give more weight to its demands, will make a demonstration by sending its fleets to that capital.

The Russian Envoy had a private audience with the King of Sweden, on the 21st Feb.

France and England request Denmark to allow the allied fleets to enter up the Shule at Kiel.

The reply was unknown.

Both Denmark and Sweden have ordered their citizens in the Russian Naval service to return home.

This intelligence goes to confirm our views expressed a few days since as to the difficulty which the Scandinavian Powers would experience in preserving their neutrality in the coming struggle.

SPAIN.

FORMIDABLE INSURRECTIONS—MADRID IN A STATE OF SIEGE—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

An insurrection of a formidable character had taken place at Saragossa. The insurrectionists for a considerable time, held the castle of Aljaferia, and other strong positions.

A brigade of horse regiments revolted, and the Captain General attacked them with three columns of infantry and some cannon. Several horses were killed, but the insurgents retained possession of the castle that night, but the next day, losing courage, they retreated and the Royal troops took possession of the city, and some cavalry pursued the fugitives.

The city was placed under martial law and disarmed.

Madrid and the whole province is placed in a state of siege.

Catalonia was quiet, but the news from Aragon excited the country greatly.

The insurrection in Saragossa was to have broken out on the 5th inst., but exploded prematurely.

The details are very obscure, the papers being prohibited from publishing the facts.

Gen. Concha is greatly implicated.

The latest accounts say that the fugitives were joined by the garrison of Huesca and had again made a stand.

Report says that Narvaez and Espartero are united, and are real masters of the present crisis.

A general insurrection is considered probable.

Russia demands that Prussia shall at least close her ports nearest Russia against French and English ships.

Berlin letters say that Prussia is not willing to accede to this demand. Prussia has granted her officers in the Turkish service permission to remain.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The Emperor opened the Legislative Session of 1854 on Thursday, the 2nd inst.

He commenced by alluding to "the deficient harvest—seven millions of hectolitres of wheat having been imported, and more on the way. The famine had been averted, but war is beginning.

France has gone as far as honor permitted to avoid collision, but must now draw the sword. She has no views of aggrandisement. The days of conquest are past never to return. The result of the frank and unselfish policy of France are:

England, her former rival, is now in alliance, and becoming daily more intimate; Germany, in distrustful remembrance of former wars, and from hitherto paying too much deference to the policy of St. Petersburgh, has already secured independence of action, and considered fully on what side lies her true interest; Austria, above all, while she could not see with indifference the events which were in progress, will enter into an alliance, and will thus give her testimony to the justice of the war. Here, then, stands the case: Europe, reassured by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander, of 1815, and the Emperor Nicholas of the present time, seemed to doubt the danger it stood in from the colossal power, which by successive encroachments embraced the north and the centre of Europe, and which possesses, almost exclusively, two internal seas, whence it is easy for its army and fleets to launch forth against civilization. But its unfounded demand upon Turkey has awakened Europe.

The injustice of the act by which a powerful Sovereign demands new concessions from a weaker one, and because he cannot obtain their control, takes two of his provinces—is enough to put arms in the hands of those who revolt at injustice.

France has also an equal interest with England in preventing Russian supremacy from extending itself indefinitely over Constantinople. For to be supreme in Constantinople, is to be supreme in the Mediterranean. To protect this right has been for ages the policy of the Government, and I will not desert it.

We are going, therefore, to Constantinople, to defend the cause of the Sultan, to protect the rights of Christians, to defend the freedom of the seas and the just rights of France, in the Mediterranean. We are going with Germany and Austria to aid in preserving the rank from which they wish to degrade her, and to assure her frontier against the preponderance of her too powerful neighbor—are going, in short, with all those who desire the triumph of right, justice and civilization. In this solemn conjunction, I appeal to the country. I rely firmly upon you, for I have always found in you the generous sentiments that animate the nation.

Strong, then, in this security, in the nobleness of our course, and the protection of God, I hope soon to arrive at a peace which shall no longer depend on the power of any one to disturb it with impunity."

The English press is unanimous in praising this speech.

OLE BULL'S COLONY.

As many articles and communications have found place in the Eastern papers and been copied extensively in the West in relation to Ole Bull's connection with the colony in Pennsylvania, reflecting much discredit upon that gentleman, we furnish our readers with the following letter from Ole Bull's attorney, extracted from the New York *Herald* of the 21st ult.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq., Dear Sir:—Having observed in your paper of the 16th ult., a letter headed "Ole Bull's Colony in Pennsylvania," I deem it my duty as the counsel of Mr. Bull, (he being absent from the city) to correct the impression which the public would receive from that letter, almost every paragraph of which is without foundation.

It seems the ostensible author of this production is one Yorg, a medical man, who emigrated from some place at the west of this colony, and has been, since his arrival, living, rent free, in a house of Mr. Bull's, and otherwise most plentifully partaking of his bounty.

While pretending to be a warm friend of Ole Bull and the Norwegians, he was secretly avowed that he would have all the Norwegians routed and settle the colony with Germans, to which race he belongs. He endeavored to obtain the situation of overseer, in which he failed. His whole career since his arrival at the colony has been characterised with duplicity and imbecility, never having accomplished anything except to bring a man with him to the colony who has turned out to be of the same stamp with himself.

It is so evident that this letter emanated from and was written to curry favor with certain parties who were connected with the late association, that justice demands that I should give a full history of Mr. Bull's unfortunate connection with it.

In the summer of 1852, John F. Cowan, of Williamsport, Joseph T. Bailey, of Philadelphia, and others, procured for themselves an introduction to Ole Bull, and through the agency of a person who was then his attorney, persuaded him to abandon a project which he had nearly completed, of purchasing lands in Virginia, and to enter into an association with them to found a colony on lands in Potter county, of which they were the owners. Fifteen hundred dollars were exacted from Mr. Bull to pay the expenses of a trip for the whole party up to view the lands. A farmer, who lived in the vicinity, was solicited by a person connected with the affair, but whose name for the present I withhold, to represent to Mr. Bull as he passed through there, that the lands were worth five dollars an acre, and increasing in value.

Mr. Cowan, who headed the party, falsely represented to Mr. Bull, and also to Mr. Dudley, a well known merchant of this city, who has escaped with a loss of only $3,000, that certain lands, and almost the only level or cleared spot in the whole tract of twenty thousand acres, belonged to him and his associates, and thus induced Mr. Bull to consent to found the colony there. A large sum of money was expended by Mr. Bull in procuring and forwarding emigrants; and, finally, a meeting was held in Philadelphia, (Mr. Bull not being present,) at which Cowan was appointed sole superintendent and manager, Bailey treasurer, and Mr. Bull president.

Ten thousand dollars were obtained from Mr. Bull by Cowan, without giving him any equivalent, not so much as a receipt. Bailey, through Cowan, and another, got from him twenty-five thousand dollars more, for which it is now alleged that they were to give Mr. Bull deeds to certain portions of the land; but not the scratch of a pen was given to Mr. Bull to show it. Mr. Cowan, some ten months after he had received the money, was reluctantly induced to give a deed for about ten thousand acres, out of which he covertly excepted all the tract that induced Mr. Bull to make the purchase. This deception was not discovered until after I was retained as his counsel, and went personally to the lands to examine the validity of the titles, &c., when I ascertained that Bailey and Cowan did not, and never had, owned a foot of this tract—all of which belonged to Mr. George Stewardson, of Philadelphia, of whom they had made several ineffectual attempts to purchase it. Under this deception, Mr Bull, had expended from his own private purse $20,000 in putting up buildings and satisfying the demands of settlers, who complained to him that Cowan did not pay them for their work.

Bailey held on to the $25,000, and still Mr Bull had never been able to get a deed, or the slightest equivalent; and when he wrote to have the money returned, or else a deed, received as his only satisfaction the answer, that he was a foreigner, and could not hold lands. Mr. Bailey, I know, has the reputation of a shrewd artificer in gold and the base metals; but the fact that he did not discover that Ole Bull, the Norwegian, was not a native-born Yankee, till after he had got his money, does not speak much for his historical learning.

In July last I was employed as Mr. Bull's counsel, and finding matters in this curious state, I advise him to abandon the whole contract and demand a return of his money.

After nearly three months' time spent in collecting evidence in Potter county and elsewhere, and in frequent meetings of the counsel for the respective parties, a compromise was effected, by which Mr. Bull returned the deed to Cowan, and received back his $10,000 in the shape of a bond, payable in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months and he retired from the association with a loss, as he asserts and can show, of nearly $40,000.

By that settlement, Ole Bull was to pay a certain schedule of the debts of the association, every dollar of which has been paid as fast as the parties could be communicated with; Bailey, Cowan, &c., assumed to pay the balance of the debts, and have not done so; and it is the non-payment of these debts alone that has caused all the suffering at the colony, and subjected Mr. Bull to the abuse of some of his colonists.

The base attempt to throw the blame of the mismanagement of the colony upon Ole Bull is in keeping with the rest of the scheme. Cowan was the superintendent; and Bailey, at his own urgent solicitation, was treasurer of the association that founded the colony; and on their heads alone will fall the odium, and to them alone can be justly attributed any bad reports or mismanagement of the colony.

Mr. Bull being wholly unacquainted with the price of the land, was induced by these parties to take it at $1 and $1 50 per acre, when it was well known in Philadelphia that for years the owners of better lands in the immediate vicinity have only valued them at from twenty five to seventy five cents.

This knight of the pill box asserts in his letter that he knows that Mr. Bull lost no money in his connection with the colony; that he resold the land for double the amount he paid for it, and that nothing but a friendly transaction took place between Mr. Bull and the land owners.

Now, every word of this he knew to be false, or else he pledged his word to what he knew nothing about.

As to the $1,500 received by his counsel, it seems Mr. Bull considered the amount well earned, and others agree with him in so thinking, who are better capable of judging than those who by their base treachery caused him not only to this expense, but nearly $40,000 besides, expended in an enterprise in which none but a knave or a fool would have advised him to engage.

That Mr. Bull is not a business man is undeniable; but an assertion that he is not philanthropic and benevolent, requires no refutation but his acts, and comes with an ill grace from a fawning sycophant, who sells himself to the enemies of his former benefactor, to obtain a few paltry acres of land.

L. E. BULKELEY,
Counsel of Ole Bull, 43 Wall street.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED AT TOLEDO.—John Stewart, of Detroit, was arrested Saturday, at Toledo, and on his person and baggage was found $2,219 50 in gold coin, mostly in one and two-and a half dollar pieces, and $260 in bank bills—$261 on State Bank of Indiana, and $20 on Farmer's Bank, Kentucky. He was taken before Mayor Dorr, but the examination was finally postponed, on motion of prisoner's counsel, till Tuesday. The prisoner was then committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail. D. O. Morton, U. S. District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and L. S. Lounsbury and [illegible], Esqs., for the defence.

A TREMENDOUS CALCULATION.—With the assistance of several quires of paper, we have arrived at the following estimates of the errors, sins, and doings of some of our eminent actors.— According to this calculation, Forrest has been shot 11,000 times as Metamora, he has stabbed Iago 9830 times, and smothered Desdemona an equal number of times. Miss Dean has eaten 1500 chickens as Mrs. Oakley, [illegible] 500 times as Madeleine, and has been [illegible] 180 times. Miss Logan has emptied the chalice of guilt 187 times, destroying her husband 630 times, and blow herself 130 times. Mrs. Mowatt has been taken by Clifford 201 times; and notwithstanding all these facts, the above ladies and gentlemen are highly respected.—*Boston Gazette*, Boston.

DEATH OF MRS. BIGLER.

HARRISBURG, March 16.

Mrs. Susan Bigler, mother of the present Governors of Pennsylvania and California, died this morning at her residence in Delaware township, Mercer county, aged about seventy.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.

We publish below the message of the President to Congress, in relation to this affair. It does not amount to much; it lacks energy, and evinces no courage. The President, in our opinion, is very anxious that Congress should declare a suspension of the neutrality laws, which would give the filibustering patriots a fair chance to carry out their wishes, but he evidently does not wish to take the responsibility of so doing on his own shoulders. The Message is as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th inst., I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the Department in relation to the seizure of the *Black Warrior* at Havana on the 28th ult. There have been in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violation of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the national flag by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted and fruitless negotiations. The documents in these cases have been voluminous, and when prepared will be sent to Congress. Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the *Black Warrior*, and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefor as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made known to her Catholic Majesty's Government; but similar expectations in other cases have been realized. The offending party is at our doors with large powers for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for reparation. The source of redress is in another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints made to the Home Government, are but the repetition of excuses rendered by inferior officials to their superiors in reply to representations of misconduct. The peculiar situation of the parties has undoubtedly much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate to its full extent her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities.

In giving very extraordinary powers to them, she owes it to justice and to her friendly relations with this Government, to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of these powers, and in case of injuries, to provide for prompt redress. I have already taken measures to present to the Government of Spain, the wanton injury of the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the *Black Warrior*, and to demand immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens. In view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests—it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations. In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant, to insure the observance of our just rights to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigencies of the case may seem to demand.

(Signed) FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Washington, March 15, 1854.

ANOTHER APPALLING DISASTER—STEAMER JACOB D. EARLY SUNK!

FORTY LIVES LOST!!

The disasters on the Mississippi come thick and fast. On Saturday we had to record the destruction of the *Reindeer*, and to day we are obliged to announce the loss of the *Jacob D. Early*, Capt Edward Hollister, accompanied with an equal destruction of human life.

The St. Louis *News* of the 16th says:

A telegraphic dispatch was received this morning from Cape Girardeau, which stated that the steamer Robert J. Ward, on her way up the Ohio from New Orleans, reported at Cairo that she passed the Jacob D. Early blown on the rocks just above Grand Gulf, in the Lower Mississippi and that *forty lives were lost!* The boat and her cargo, it is said, are a total loss.

The Early was advertised in the New Orleans papers of the 8th inst., to leave on that day for Wabash river; and it is supposed that she had on board a heavy cargo of groceries and other freight.

It is well known to those acquainted with the navigation of the Lower Mississippi, that just above Grand Gulf, the river on one shore is full of rocks, and that surrounding them is one of those vast powerful eddies which abound in that section of the river. The Early is a boat of seven hundred tons burthen, and has but two boilers; and it is supposed that being heavily loaded, she was unable to stem the current, against the wind, was blown into the whirlpool and upon those rocks which tore her hull to pieces and sunk her in deep water. This can alone account for the great loss of life. As in the case of the Reindeer, no particulars are given and no date stated.

The Jacob D. Early was in the Wabash River trade, and was named after Mr. Jacob D. Early, a well known and very wealthy Pork Dealer of that place.

YET ANOTHER—FIFTY LIVES LOST!

We have received the following brief dispatch:

LOUISVILLE, March 16.

Fifty persons were drowned by the sinking of the steamer J. L. Avery, below Natchez, on the night of the 9th inst.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.
[illegible]

A GREAT SENSATION.
DR. J. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM [illegible]

Banking and Exchange Office
F. GRANGER ADAMS,
44 CLARK STREET 44
[illegible]

FOR INSURANCE
In Responsible Eastern Companies.
[illegible]

For New Books,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS AND MAGAZINES, LITERARY AND NEWSPAPER DEPOT, AT
Danenhower's,
No. 123, LAKE STREET.
NEW YORK & BOSTON DAILY PAPERS.
[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
[illegible]

1854.
Grand Haven & Chicago Line.
[illegible]

New Goods Every Day.
MALTESE COLLARS,
MALTESE LACE,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
DO HANDKERCHIEFS.
Beautiful Dress Goods,
Silks, Bereges, Grenadines,
PRINTED DELAINES, BAREGE DO,
Stamped Goods for Embroidering,
SUCH AS
Bands, Collars, Chemisettes, &c.
PARASOLS AND BONNET RIBBONS.
All just opened by
L. D. OLMSTED & Co.
147 LAKE ST.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,
Chicago, March 20, 1854.
ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., the different Expresses will leave this Office as follows: [illegible]
C. A. SHELDON, Agent.

DR. JOHN L. PAGE,
No. 191 LAKE STREET, CORNER OF WELLS,
(Over Runyon's Hardware Store,)
CHICAGO.

Chicago & Saut Ste. Marie Line.
1854.
THE Steamer BALTIC, Capt. JAMES M. AVERELL, will run the ensuing season between Chicago and Sault Ste. Marie, as follows:
Leaves Chicago every Monday.
Leaves Sault Ste. Marie every Thursday.
The GARDEN CITY runs in connection with the Baltic, leaving Sault Ste. Marie every Monday, and Chicago every Thursday.
For freight or passage, inquire on board, or of
W. P. SWIFT & CO., Agents.

1854. 1854.
C. WALKER & SONS,
VESSEL OWNERS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, PORK, SALT, LUMBER, &c., &c.
72 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
AGENTS FOR THE
New York and Cincinnati Line,
AND
BOSTON & CINCINNATI LINE.
[illegible]
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Peoria and Chicago Line,
[illegible]
C. WALKER & SONS.

Important to Shippers.
The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.
IN connection with the different Eastern Roads, are now prepared to forward Freight of all descriptions through to Buffalo and New York, at the following rates per 100 pounds: [illegible]
JOHN H. EDWARDS, Freight Agent.

500 BBLS N. O. SUGAR—[illegible] REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
300 BBLS GOLDEN SYRUP—Landing and for sale [illegible] REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
1100 BBLS REBOILED AND PLANTATION Molasses—For sale at reduced prices. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
300 BOXES NEW M R RAISINS—Landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

FOR OGDENSBURG.
[illegible] MATHER & CO.

TO FARMERS AND BUILDERS.
GROUND LAND PLASTER, put up in Barrels and Casks [illegible]
JAMES M. PATTON.

RICH GOODS!
ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL AT
T. B. Carter's,
136 LAKE STREET 136
[illegible]
GOLD EMB'D SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
BONNETS.
[illegible] T. B. CARTER, 136 Lake st.
FEATHER DUSTERS—A large variety, for sale by [illegible] Corner of Randolph and State streets.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.
[illegible]

A LETTER FROM CAPT. GIBBS [illegible]

PINT and Quart Bottles, Grandy's Commercial Writing Fluid, [illegible]

BARBER'S COMBINATION.
[illegible]

NEW GOODS!
[illegible]

Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS!
205 SOUTH WATER ST. 205
[illegible]

THOMAS HALE,
Storage, Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANT.
WAREHOUSE, NORTH WATER STREET
(Near Clark st. bridge.)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
DEALER IN SALT, COAL, WATER LIME, GRIND STONES, &c.
[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Office of the Chicago Daily Tribune, Saturday, March 18—7 P. M.

There was no animation on the market to-day, and dealers in produce were disposed to be very easy about business. Rates are unchanged from previous quotations. The first arrivals of grain by canal would probably produce some change in trade on the street.

We quote sales and nominal rates, as follows:

FLOUR—City Mills No. 1 Ex. Sup. $7 25—No. 2 Family Flour, $6 75—No. 3 Middling Flour, $6 25—No. 4, $5 75. [illegible]

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prime qualities, [illegible]

WHEAT.—500 bu prime winter from Rock Island railroad sold at 1.30, for milling.

CORN.—3,000 bushels in lots, sold at 45c delivered to warehouses.

OATS.—100 bu delivered to store, sold at 35c.

BARLEY.—350 bu prime from Rock Island Railroad, sold at 55—115 bu at 50—[illegible]

RYE.—75@78c is the ruling rate.

EGGS.—Plenty, and selling at 8@9c.

BUTTER.—Ranges in price from 18@22c for fair to prime qualities.

POULTRY.—But little arriving. Market rates as follows:—Chickens, 18@25c for good—Turkeys, 12c for fat and well dressed.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18—ARRIVED.

Steamer Fashion, Newberry, Two Rivers.
" Pacific, Butlin, Sheboygan.
Schr Toledo, Saveland, Milwaukee, 45 cords wood.

CLEARED.

Steamer Fashion, Newberry, Two Rivers.
" Pacific, Butlin, Sheboygan.
Schr J K Sutherland, Scott, St. Joseph, 500 bu corn.
" John s Wallace, Lawrence, do.

Newsteam Tobacco Works.
A. B. BATTIN,
PRACTICAL TOBACCONIST.
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in choice
Fine Cut Chewing & Smoking Tobacco,
SNUFF, &c.
DEALERS find it greatly to their interest to keep this brand for sale. [illegible]
GARDEN CITY STEAM TOBACCO WORKS,
MARKET ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
First Brick Block No. [illegible] of the Garden City House.

ABBEY & RATHBUN,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
And Proprietors of the
EMPIRE GRAIN WAREHOUSE AND ELEVATORS,
[illegible]
OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

JOHN WEST,
197 Lake Street 197
CARPET
AND
FURNISH'G WAREHOUSE.
The above establishment is now open, with a choice selection of
NEW GOODS.
CARPETS, Velvets, Tapestry, 3 ply and Ingrain [illegible]
FAMILY LINENS, Table Cloths and Napkins, [illegible]
CURTAIN MATERIALS, PAPER HANGINGS, [illegible]
JOHN WEST, 197 Lake st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received [illegible]
JOHN VAN NORTWICK, Chief Engineer.

1854.
GEO. W. CHAPMAN,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant.
OFFICE, DOOLITTLE BLOCK, WATER ST.,
OSWEGO, NEW YORK.
[illegible]

CHICAGO MINING CO. OF LAKE SUPERIOR.
[illegible]

CONTRACTOR'S SALE.
[illegible]
STUART, ANDERSON & CO.

FRESH WHITE FISH AND MACKINAW TROUT.
[illegible]

WM. MOUNTENEY & CO.
Coppersmiths, Plumbers & Sheet Iron Workers.
[illegible]

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.
[illegible]

Pittsfield (Mass.) Young Ladies' Institute.
REV. W. H. TYLER, A. M., & J. HOLMES AGNEW, D. D.,
Principals and Prop.
[illegible]

STILL THEY COME.
ANOTHER LOT OF LADIES RICH EMBROIDERIES.
BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
Extra Rich Embroidered and Lace Lined Collars.
MUSLIN LACE.
[illegible]

WHITEWASHING, COLORING, PAPERING, WASHING AND IRONING.
[illegible]

DIRECT FROM NEW ORLEANS.
200 HHDS SUGAR—[illegible]

RAISINS—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.
THEATRE.
J. H. McVICKER [illegible] STAGE MANAGER.
BENEFIT, and last night of
Mr. COULDOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1854.
[illegible]
THE WILLOW COPSE.
[illegible]
HONEY MOON.
[illegible]

WINCHELL
IS COMING IN HIS NEW SKETCHES [illegible]

LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.
105 AND A HALF ACRES ON STATE ST. PLANK Road [illegible]
ALSO FOR LEASE.
[illegible]

ELECTION NOTICES.

[illegible]

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
GEO. H. QUIGG is a candidate for Justice of the Peace for the Town of North Chicago, at the ensuing April election.

MICHAEL GLEESON will be a candidate for Collector of the Town of South Chicago, at the ensuing April election.

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.
WM. DODSWORTH,
GENERAL
Auction and Commission Merchant,
159 LAKE STREET, 159.
[illegible]

RANKIN & COOK,
GENERAL
Auction and Commission Merchants,
No. 194 RANDOLPH STREET.
[illegible]

GRUBB & WILLMARTH,
AUCTION & COMMISSION,
[illegible]

JAMES A. MARSHALL & CO.
Auction & Commission Merchants
[illegible]
No 16 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This Society celebrated their Second Anniversary and honored the memory of Ireland's Patron Saint, by a sumptuous dinner at the Tremont House, on Friday evening last. The Company, comprising members of the Association, with their invited guests, and numbering about 150 persons, seated themselves around the festive board about 9 o'clock. Divine grace being invoked by Father McLaughlin, the eatables were attacked with a good relish, and enjoyed in a manner that denoted a taste for the good things of life. The feast being over, CHARLES O'CARSON, Esq., President of the Association, in a brief speech enumerated the objects of the Society, stating the condition of the finances, the number of members, (about 100,) and the good the organization had accomplished by its deeds of charity and brotherly love. He then proceeded to read in order the following regular toasts, the Chicago Brass Band playing appropriate Airs on the conclusion of each:

First regular toast:
THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.
Air—St. Patrick's Day.
Responded to by Daniel McIlroy, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, in a speech abounding in eloquent sentiments.

Second regular toast:
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Air—Hail Columbia.
Thos. Hoyne, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, responded in an able speech, which elicited much applause. In conclusion, he offered this sentiment:
ST. JONATHAN AND ST. PATRICK.

Third regular toast:
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Air—Washington's March.
E. W. Tracy, Esq., answered to the call from the Chair to respond.

Fourth regular toast:
THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Air—Star Spangled Banner.
Col. R. K. Swift was called on to answer. He said he would make no speech, but gave the following sentiment:
THE MARCH OF FREEDOM—Let every mother's son keep it so.
The Band thereupon played "Yankee Doodle."

Fifth regular toast:
THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.
Air—"A dirge."
This sentiment was received in silence and standing.

Sixth regular toast:
THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
Air—Land of the West.
P. Ballingall, Esq., City Attorney, responded in a very pretty speech, intermingled with sentiments of poetry, and a touching allusion to the eloquent and gifted son of Erin, Robert Emmett. He offered in conclusion, the following:
THE MEMORY OF ROBERT EMMETT—[illegible]

Seventh regular toast:
THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
Air—The "Pioneers."
Alderman Wm. H. Stickney responded.

Eighth regular toast:
THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH.
Air—"Home, Sweet Home."
Patrick Connelly, Esq., spoke in reply, and concluded by giving:
May the love and sorrows of Irishmen, never be forgotten.

Ninth regular toast:
THE PATRIOTS OF '98 AND '48.
Air—The Marseilles Hymn.
Col. Wm. B. Snowhook, Vice President of the Society, responded.

Tenth regular toast:
OUR SISTER SOCIETIES.
Air—"We're a Band of Brothers."
John McGlashan, Esq., President of the St. Andrews Society, responded; also Owen Owen, Esq., President of St. David's Society; together with Mr. Kesler, of the St. Andrews.
Mr. Owen offered in conclusion:
THE IRISH LADIES OF CHICAGO—[illegible]
Mr. Kesler offered:
[illegible]

Eleventh regular toast:
THE PRESS.
Air—"Jordan is a hard road to travel."
Past Grand Dutch, Messrs. Wm. Bross, J. K. C. Forrest, W. D. Wilson, and Wm. Linton, severally spoke in response.
Mr. Forrest offered:
THE AMALGAMATION OF RACES—[illegible]
Mr. Bross offered:
IRELAND—Her Poets, her Statesmen, her Orators—[illegible]

Twelfth regular toast:
THE JUDICIARY AND THE BAR.
Air—Freedom's March.
Judge E. S. Wilson responded, in his usual happy manner, and concluded by offering the following:
THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY—[illegible]

Thirteenth regular toast:
THE LADIES.
Air—"The dear creatures, we can't do without them."
George W. Meeker, Esq., responded.

This closed the list of regular sentiments. The Secretary, Mr. Thos. J. Kinsella, announced that he had received several communications, which the President desired him to read. Letters were then read from Mayor Milliken, Dr. Egan, Revs. Messrs. [illegible], Breen and Clowry of University of St. Mary's of the Lake—all expressing sentiments of high regard for the Hibernian Society, and regretting their inability to participate in the festivities. Dr. Egan in his letter sent a check for $25, to be devoted to the purposes for which the Association was formed.

Several volunteer toasts were offered by different gentlemen, and brief speeches were made in response. The company separated about 3 o'clock in the morning, all evidently highly pleased with the festivities of the occasion.

In connection with our description of the Hibernian Festival, we might not improperly add that many persons do not understand why the Irish celebrate the 17th of March. [illegible] midnight on the 8th day of March, and [illegible] 9th, therefore, the day that should be celebrated. We will not undertake to say that the reasons assigned in the lines of the ballad quoted below are true, although the whole story has the appearance of being *truly Irish*:—

[illegible]

A NEW INSTITUTION.—We were shown on Saturday a new description of bills, [illegible] "Bank of Nebraska," [illegible] Five Hundred Dollars [illegible] Pierce is signed as President of the [illegible] and Steve. A. Double-[illegible]. The Vignette [illegible] "Nebraska, Land of Liberty." [illegible] "Baltimore Platform." [illegible]

The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL MATTERS.

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Air—St. Patrick's Day.

Responded to by Daniel Mallory, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, in a speech abounding in eloquent sentiments.

Second regular toast:
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Air—Hail Columbia.

Thos. Hynes, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, responded in an able speech, which elicited much applause. In conclusion, he offered the sentiment:

ST. JONATHAN AND ST. PATRICK.

Third regular toast:
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Air—Washington's March.

E. W. Tracy, Esq., answered to the call from the Chair to respond.

Fourth regular toast:
THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Air—Star Spangled Banner.

Col. R. K. Swift was called on to answer. He said he would make no speech, but gave the following sentiment:

THE MARCH OF FREEDOM—Let every Hunter's son keep it up.

The Band thereupon played "Yankee Doodle."

Fifth regular toast:
THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.
Air—"A dirge."

This sentiment was received in silence and standing.

Sixth regular toast:
THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
Air—Land of the West.

F. Ballingall, Esq., City Attorney, responded in a very pretty speech, intermingled with sentiments of poetry, and a smacking allusion to the eloquent national song of Erin, Robert Emmett. He offered in substance, the following:

THE MEMORY OF ROBERT EMMETT—May the time so much desired by his lips shall be at hand.

Seventh regular toast:
THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
Air—The "Pioneer."

Alderman Wm. H. Stickney responded.

Eighth regular toast:
THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH.
Air—"Home, Sweet Home."

Patrick Connolly, Esq., spoke in reply, and concluded by giving:

May the harvest sowers of business never be forgotten.

Ninth regular toast:
THE PATRONS OF '98 AND '48.
Air—The Marseilles Hymn.

Col. Wm. B. Scarborough, Vice President of the Society, responded.

Tenth regular toast:
OUR SISTER SOCIETIES.
Air—"We're a Band of Brothers."

John McGinnis, Esq., President of the St. Andrew's Society, responded; also Owen Owen, Esq., President of the St. David's Society; together with Mr. Keeler, of the St. Andrews.

Mr. Owen offered in conclusion:

THE IRISH LADIES OF CHICAGO—And then then, May they always serve you as faithfully as Sarah serves Mary.

Mr Keeler offered:

And great the sons of the Hibernian Benevolent Association.

Eleventh regular toast:
TWO TOASTS.
Air—"Jordan is a hard road to travel."

Pat Grand Dutch, Messrs. Wm. Brown, J. K. C. Forrest, W. D. Wilson, and Wm. Linton, severally spoke in response.

Mr. Forrest offered:

THE ANNUNCIATION OF RAINS—One of the signs in the heavens of Divine Providence for the regeneration of the World.

Mr. Brown offered:

IRELAND—Her Poets, her Patriots, her Princes—the Wonder of the World's admiration.

Twelfth regular toast:
THE JUDICIARY AND THE BAR.
Air—Freedom's March.

Judge E. S. Wilson responded, in his usual happy manner, and concluded by offering the following:

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY—May the success during the past year only shadow forth to them and posterity the future glory.

Thirteenth regular toast:
THE LADIES.
Air—The Star spangled Banner, we may be proud of thee.

George W. Meeker, Esq., responded.

This closed the list of regular sentiments. The Secretary, Mr. Thos. J. Kinsella, announced that he had received several communications, which the President desired him to read. Letters were then read from Major Millton, Dr. Kapf, Hon. Mark Kinsel, Rev. Brown and Clergy of University of St. Mary's of the Lake, all expressing sentiments of high regard for the Hibernian Society, and regretting their inability to participate in the festivities. Dr. Egan in his letter sent a check for $25, to be devoted to the purposes for which the Association was formed.

Several volunteer toasts were offered by different gentlemen, and brief speeches were made in response. The company separated about 1 o'clock in the morning, all evidently highly pleased with the festivities of the occasion.

In connexion with our description of the Hibernian Festival, we might not improperly add that many persons do not understand why the Irish celebrate the 17th of March. Long antecedent to the birth of St. Patrick, we have an annual reprieve that St. Patrick was born at midnight on the 8th day of March, and either say it was a little after midnight, and that the 17th, therefore, the day that should be celebrated.' We will not undertake to say that the reason assigned in the line of the Irish quoted below are true, although the whole story has the appearance of being truly Irish:

On the eighth day of March it was quite sure we
That St. Patrick at midnight, he first saw the light
And we hold that a saint in the night has a right
To have two birthdays if he likes it, we think
Two birthdays well worth one sorry drink.
So here's to St. Patrick, long life to his shade
Who all their wrongs drives, and makes them afraid
Of no man we care, and no man we mind long
For, mistaken he'll come to a horrid end
And we'll be his friends, and we'll make friends of all
Who with all their wrongs, can be one and have
If the spirit was he had, or the drink was he gave
Then we'd be his friends as fast as we can
That each man's a little dog, as he knows full well
Who drinks whiskey, we always mean their health
Who drinks whiskey, we always mean their health
Who drinks whiskey, we always mean their health

BANKS.

CITY BANK.

Current Deposits,

SIGHT EXCHANGE

SIGHT AND SHORT DATE PAPER.

THE UNION BANK OF ILLINOIS.

Forrest, Bro's & Co.,

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE.

43 CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

EXCHANGE ON THE EAST AND SOUTH.

H. L. Penamee, Cashier. A. J. BROWN, Pres't.

Commercial Exchange Company

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

CORNER CLARK AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

American and Foreign Agency,

IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

CITY HOTEL,

BY WARREN & PADDOCK.

Corner of Main & Fourth sts.............DUBUQUE.

THIS HOTEL IS SITUATED IN A CENTRAL part of the City.

AMERICAN HOUSE

HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.—BY LEWIS RICE.

La Pierre House,

PHILADELPHIA.

OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GUESTS Thursday, Sept. 29th, 1853.

TABER & SON.........PROPRIETORS.

CITY HOTEL.

NO. 197 MAIN STREET, GALENA, ILL.

New Store, New goods!

WHITAKER & BROTHERS,

14 LASALLE ST., NEAR S. WATER.

HAVE just opened a new and well selected stock of Groceries, purchased in New York and the South.

Geo. F. Foster & Co.

WOODSON & DAVIS,

Sextons and General Undertakers,

No. 232 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

W. T. DAVIS.

CHICAGO PLUMBING WORKS.

No. 50 Dearborn st..........Chicago, Ill.

PURE TIN BLOCK TIN WATER PIPE.

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY.

PLUMBING.

CARD.

New Paper Warehouse.

WATER WORKS.

REMOVAL.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

10,000

INSURANCE.

Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....................$150,000.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

RAYMOND & PHILLIPS, AGENTS, 157 SOUTH WATER street.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Boston.

Chicago Agency, Office 34 Clark Street.

A PERPETUAL CHARTER.

BRADLEY, CURTISS & CO., Agents.

WESTERN MASS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL........................$150,000.

BRADLEY, CURTISS & CO., Agents.

CHICAGO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital Stock.......................$100,000.

Office No. 8, Dearborn st., Arnold Block, up stairs.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE STEELE, President.

THOS. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

GROCERIES.

GROCERIES, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

A. T. SPENCER & CO. Foot of Statest.

Choice Family Groceries

J. B. DOGGETT.

No. 8..........Clark Street..........No. 8

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A VERY FINE Stock of Fresh Green and Black Teas.

S. T. HINCKLEY

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND NONPAREIL Labor Saving Soap Depot.

FLANDERS & WADSWORTH,

173 SOUTH WATER STREET,

OFFER for sale a large and well selected assortment of goods in their line.

RAYMOND & WARD

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

177 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. 177

NEW YORK MARBLEIZED IRON WORKS.

BOSTON MIRROR MARBLE MANTLES.

THE METROPOLITAN.

LOCOMOTIVE LAMPS.

CHILSON'S HOT AIR FURNACES.

F. B. PHELPS,

DEALER IN

FURS AND SKINS,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

RAILROAD SPIKES.

Wrought Iron Chairs and Fastenings.

William Lill & Co.

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N

MERCHANTS'

Transportation Company.

No Transhipment between Buffalo and N. York.

PROPRIETORS.

1854.

New York and Chicago

TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

TROY AND WESTERN LINE

NO TRANSHIPMENT AT TROY OR ALBANY.

JOHN MACKENZIE

FORWARDING, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT, No. 13 Water Street, Peoria, Ill.

RICE FAY & JOHN RADCLIFF,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

RICE FAY. JOHN RADCLIFF.

S. B. POMEROY & CO.

1853.

FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION DEALERS, IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, PORK AND FLOUR, Nos. 120, 122 and 124 South Water Street.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NEW FIRM.

NEELY & HOWE,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

PROPELLERS AND VESSELS ON THE LAKES; AND CANAL AND STEAMBOATS ON THE ILLINOIS and MICH. CANAL and ILLINOIS RIVER

SALT, COAL, &c.

1853.

T. W. ALEXANDER. JOSEPH K. BURTIS.

T. W. ALEXANDER & CO.,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

AGENTS FOR THE

Missouri Chemical Works,

GROCERIES, SALT, COAL, &c.,

CENTRAL WHARF......................CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS FOR THE

Western States Line.

HOUGHTELING & SHEPARD,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

South Water Street, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LINE.

WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE.

NEW YORK AND MISSISSIPPI LINE.

New York and Mississippi Line.

1853 Insured—No Transhipment—1853.

WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE.

1853

Erie Canal Transportation.

C. McDONNELL.

1853.

AGENT FOR TAPSCOTT & CO.'S EMIGRATION and FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICES.

Great United States Mail Route.

FALL ARRANGEMENT. 1853

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY RAIL ROAD ROUTE

Connecting CHICAGO with the Eastern Cities.

THREE TRAINS A DAY.

Only One Train on Sundays—Leaves at 9 P. M.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

DANIEL BALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

JOHN MURRAY,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant

ALL KINDS OF COAL.

2,000

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N.

JAMES M. DALZELL & BRO.,

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

FRONT AND PERRY STREETS,

DAVENPORT...........................IOWA.

1853

GEO. A. GIBBS & CO.

FORW. RDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WAREHOUSES on both sides of the river, between Wells and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill.

GRIFFITH'S WESTERN LINE.

REDFORD LINE.

NEW YORK AND LAKE ERIE LINE.

OSWEGO CANAL LINE.

KASSON'S MERCHANDISE DESPATCH.

Mark packages "Care Geo. A. Gibbs & Co., Chicago."

1854. 1854.

WILLIAM SMITH CO.,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

WARREN, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, ILL.

RUMSEY, BRO. & CO.,

(Late Dole, Rumsey & Co.)

Storage and Forwarding Merchants,

AND COMMISSION DEALERS

—IN—

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, SALT, &c.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

1853

R. M. MITCHELL & CO.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Large Fire-Proof Brick Block, Nos. 182 and 184 South Water St.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TOLEDO, NORWALK AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD

1853. 1853.

H. F. McCLOSKY,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

No. 33 Levee,

GALENA...........................ILLINOIS.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION!

THE COPARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of Pitkin & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE R. PITKIN.

WILLIAM T. PITKIN.

ALFRED H. PITKIN.

Chicago, March 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CARPENTER, DIX & CO.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Chicago, St. Charles and Mississippi Air Line Rail Road Company.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R.R. CO.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TRANSPORTATION

Illinois & Wisconsin R. R.

OPEN TO DEER GROVE,

30 MILES NORTHWEST FROM CHICAGO.

ON and after FRIDAY, February 10, 1854, a Daily Passenger Train will leave the Passenger Station, corner of Water and Kinzie sts., on North Branch of Chicago river, as follows:

GOING WEST.

RETURNING.

S. F. JOHNSON, Sup't.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

Galena & Chicago U. R. R.

Beloit & Madison and Dixon & Iowa Central Route.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

JOHN B. TURNER.

The Quickest Route to Boston.

NORTHERN OGDENSBURGH,

VERMONT CENTRAL,

AND

RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROADS.

S. C. ANDREWS,

Western Freight Agent,

Office, Michigan C. R. R. Depot, Detroit.

ST. LOUIS,

Alton, Springfield, Bloomington and La Salle VIA

Chicago & Aurora Railroad

TRAINS WEST.

TRAINS EAST.

Illinois Central Rail Road

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

BETWEEN LA SALLE AND BLOOMINGTON.

RETURNING TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

BETWEEN CHICAGO AND SPRING CREEK.

J. B. WYMAN, Ass't Sup't.

Toledo, and Cleveland

RAILROAD

IN CONNECTION WITH

Michigan Southern R. R. from Chicago to East.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD

R. R. Time 20 min. faster than Chicago Time.

Toledo, and Cleveland Railroad.

NORTHERN DIVISION OPEN TO SANDUSKY.

New Albany & Salem R. R.

OPEN FROM

MICHIGAN CITY to CRAWFORDSVILLE

130 MILES!

FROM MICHIGAN CITY.

FROM CRAWFORDSVILLE.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FOR CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO.

C. KNOWLTON.

1854.

Oswego & Chicago Line.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Notice.

TRANSPORTATION.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

INCLINED PLANES AVOIDED.

TWO DAILY LINES FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.

RUNNING THROUGH BY EXPRESS TRAIN.

ALSO,

Fare Through all the way by Railroad to Philadelphia from

1854 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1854

CHICAGO TO PHILADELPHIA,

BALTIMORE, WASH. CITY, PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH

RAIL ROAD,

Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Rail Road.

TOLEDO, NORWALK AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD

AT 9 A. M., AND 2.50 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

FOR PITTSBURGH.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

1854. 1854

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

New York Central

DOUBLE TRACK RAIL ROAD,

QUICKEST, SAFEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

In connection with

Michigan Central Railroad via Detroit and Niagara Falls; also, with Michigan Southern R. R. via Cleveland and Buffalo.

E. H. CASTLE, Ticket Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

Michigan Central Railroad.

GREAT WESTERN CANADA R. R. OPEN!

Forming with other Lines the Shortest, Quickest and Safest Route between

CHICAGO, BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

1854.

New Route to the East!

The Great Western Railroad of Canada

DETROIT TO NIAGARA FALLS.

Great Central Route between Chicago, New York and Boston.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND NIAGARA FALLS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

DAILY PACKETS AT PITTSBURGH.

ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, WHEELING,

RATES OF FREIGHT BETWEEN PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R.

AND

BELOIT & MADISON R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, NOVEMBER, 14, 1853.

TRAINS WESTWARD TO FREEPORT AND BELOIT.

TRAINS EASTWARD TO CHICAGO.

WINTER ROUTE TO MILWAUKEE.

J. B. TURNER, Sup't.

1854. 1854.

CHICAGO AND LAKE SUPERIOR.

REED'S LINE.

BOOTS & SHOES.

AT WHOLESALE.

Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing.

175..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........175

C. N. HENDERSON & CO.

C. O. THOMPSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES

AND

RUBBERS,

127 & 129 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

Fall and Winter Trade.

Sash, Door and Blind

FACTORY,

CORNER MARKET AND TYLER STREETS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

20,000 FEET JUST RECEIVED.

German Gilt Mouldings,

IMPORTED DIRECT.

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.

BRAUMHOLD & SONNES.

New Tobacco House,

27..........LAKE STREET..........227

COMPTON & SPENCE.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

MARQUAND & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of

Silver and Plated Ware, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.,

(Sign of the Golden Eagle,)

247 BROADWAY..........NEW YORK.

South Cor. of Murray St., opposite the City Hall.

Kidder's Gas Regulator.

HENRY PARKINS.

CHARLES ROOME.

ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

DOCTOR ATKINSON

WM. B. SAMPSON

House & Land Agent.

OFFICE, NO. 53, WELLS ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

32..........DEARBORN STREET..........32

AT ELY'S.

HARDWARE.

203. 203.

Hardware & Stoves.

AT NEW YORK COST.

I. ANDERSON, Agent, 203 Lake st.

STOVES BELOW COST.

193..........LAKE STREET..........193

Clearing out Sale.

WM. KENNEDY & SONS.

Ornamental Iron Works,

PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT WOOD,

Manufacturer every description of

Iron Railings and Verandahs

SPIRAL AND STRAIGHT STAIRS,

On an Improved Plan.

IRON STATUARY.

Wholesale Hardware House

176 LAKE ST.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Tin Plate, &c.

EDWIN HUNT'S BRANCH OF HIS

NEW YORK HARDWARE STORE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

(SIGN OF THE PADLOCK,)

79 Lake St., (near Tremont House,) Chicago.

SPRING AND SUMMER CAMPAIGN

1853.

THE VULCAN COOK STOVE

LEADS THE COLUMN.

WM. KENNEDY & SONS.

New Hardware Establishment.

HAMMILL, MURRAY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail.

Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Hardware & Cutlery,

No. 86 Lake St., Chicago.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

WM. McMILLAN,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY.

Commercial Building, Corner of Randolph and State Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

Sure Cure for Dispepsia.

CRACKED WHEAT.

H. O. WAGONER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

JOHN SEARS, Jr.

Chicago, Jan. 2, 1854.

The Wholesale Drug Business

Will be continued at the old stand.

113..........LAKE STREET..........113

SEARS & SMITH.

Compound Concentrated Stillingia Syrup

WILL permanently cure

DAN STEWART & OAKLEY,

BRINCKERHOFF & PENTON, 94 Lake st.

GOOD EATING AND HEALTH.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO OWNERS AND BUYERS OF COUNTRY LANDS.

RAILROAD TRACK RAISING JACK.

HAMMILL, MURRAY & CO.

CLOTHING.

EDWARD ELY,

Draper and Tailor,

And Dealer in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

33..........DEARBORN STREET..........33

(Opposite Tremont House.)

RUBBER CLOTHING.

227 The Empire Clothing Store. 227

WHOLESALE

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

JEWETT, GATES & JOHNSON,

HARRIS & LADD'S

Wholesale and Retail

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 83 Lake St..........Tremont Block..........Chicago.

NEW GOODS

WILLIAM CLINGMAN

183 LAKE STREET

OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Burwell & Powers,

Fall and Winter Trade.

Fairbank's Patent Scales.

Furniture! Furniture!

No. 204..........LAKE STREET..........No. 204

REMOVAL.

PREMIUM TRUNK

MANUFACTORY,

No. 61 Clark St., opposite Sherman House.

W. & G. WRIGHT,

REMOVAL.

J. H. DYKEMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

"SUBDUED BUT NOT CONQUERED."

NUGENT & OWENS.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENCY.

For Sale of Goods at Manufacturers' PRICES.

Chicago Paper Depot,

BUTLER & HUNT,

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
BY HENRY FOWLER & CO.

Chicago Daily Tribune

HENRY FOWLER & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET, NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.
VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO ILLINOIS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1854. NEW SERIES.—VOL. II.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. S. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

D. E. BURNHAM.

JAMES CLAPP, JR., ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

MOTT & MERRAY, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

BRACKETT & WAITE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

N. B. ELLS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

DOCT. DUCK, Office No. 44 Clark St.

DR. C. TOEPFER, GERMAN HOMŒOPATH, CHICAGO.

MRS. C. L. RAWSON, M. D.

STANLEY & HUTCHINS, IMPORTERS OF NEEDLES.

MILLS & CO., 129 SOUTH WATER ST. 129. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

FLANDERS & WADSWORTH, Commission Merchants.

VAN OSDEL & OLMSTED, Architects and Building Surveyors.

S. W. McMASTER, Commission & Forwarding Merchant, No. 41 MAIN STREET, GALENA, ILLINOIS.

LEAD PIPE! SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE, OF ALL SIZES. SHEET LEAD.

DR. WILCOX, Dentist.

Undertaking. A. & E. McCLURE, CITY SEXTONS.

CARDS.

Chicago Brush Factory. 51 Wells st. Brushes constantly ON HAND, at WHOLESALE and Retail. GEETS & LODGE.

New Spring Goods. FITCH & HEWES, LAKE STREET.

BILLIARD SALOON, 131 RANDOLPH ST.

EDWARD CORNING & CO. American Star Anvil. AMERICAN HARDWARE. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 81 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

W. T. & A. H. PITKIN, Successors to Pitkin, Pitkin & Co., IMPORTERS and DEALERS in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS, &c. &c.

A. G. THROOP & CO., GEN'L LAND AGENTS.

COMPTON & SPENCE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEO. WILSON NICHOLAS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

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APEL & GREEN, Ornamental Plasterers, LASALLE STREET.

JOHN WOODBRIDGE, JR., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

BARKER & MERCH, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Boots and Shoes.

D. EATON & CO., GUNS AND Pistols, SPORTING APPARATUS.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES, MITTENS AND MOCCASINS.

C. L. HARMON & CO.

SMITH & POLLARD, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

S. T. HINCKLEY. Groceries, Provisions.

ALEXANDER WHITE, PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES.

ELLIS & MIGHELL.

GURNEE & YOE, Leather, Saddlery, Hardware.

P. W. GATES & CO.

H. & O. WILSON.

CARRIAGES. New Manufactory.

C. S. MALTBY, OYSTERS.

PASCHALL WOODWARD, Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

CARDS.

W. E. STOW. Manufacturer of every variety of SILK, SATIN AND VELVET BONNETS.

J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 97 and 99 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS.

WILLARD'S Excelsior Hat Store, 36 DEARBORN STREET 36.

JOSEPH MOGRIDGE, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, ST. LOUIS, MO.

New Dry Goods. M. D. GILMAN, 131 WATER ST., Up Stairs 131. Dry Goods; New York Jobbing Prices.

COOLEY, WADSWORTH & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS! 205 SOUTH WATER ST. 205.

A. G. BURLEY & CO., Importers and Dealers in CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS & BRITANNIA WARES.

NORTON & HEMPSTEAD, Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS, 115 SOUTH WATER ST. 115.

MORGAN & BUTLER, STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

WHOLESALE GLOVES AND MITTENS. BUCKSKIN AND FURS. BOWEN & BROTHER.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. 171 SOUTH WATER ST. 171. FALL GOODS!

E. H. CUMMINGS & CO., Real Estate & Stock Brokers FOR WEST CHICAGO.

CALL AND SEE AT 168 LAKE STREET. SUMMER DRY GOODS. Greatly Reduced Prices! Silks! Silks!! Silks!! DRESS GOODS. STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. FRANCIS CLARK.

JOSIAH KELLOGG, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, ORIGINAL ORMSBY COAL, ERIE, PENN'A.

J. GWYNN, CHICAGO BRASS FOUNDRY.

B. CARPENTER, PACKER AND PROVISION DEALER.

WILLIAM JAMES WHITE, ENGRAVER, SEAL CUTTER.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.

ASHCROFT'S Metalic Steam Gauges.

The Daily Tribune.

COMMOTION IN THE POULTRY-YARD.

An Every-Day Moral.

TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

"Have you heard the shocking affair that has taken place in the fowl-house?" asked a hen who lived at a distant part of the town. "Happily, we are so many on the roost, or indeed I should be afraid of sleeping alone to night."—And she related a circumstance that caused the feathers of the other hens to stand on ends, and the crest of the cock to fall; and it was quite true!

But we will begin at the beginning: And this took place in a fowl-house in another quarter of the town. The sun went down, and the fowls flew up. One of these—she had short legs and white feathers, laid her egg regularly every morning, and was altogether a most respectable hen—after having settled herself on the roost, began pluming herself with her beak, and a tiny feather dropped from her coat.

"There, now that's gone!" said she. "The more I trim my feathers the more beautiful I shall be." This she said in lightness of heart, for she was the merriest soul in the poultry-yard, but otherwise, as I have said, a very worthy hen. And hereupon she went to sleep.

Darkness rained around. On the roost hen was closely pressed to hen, but the one nearest to her who had just spoken was not asleep. She heard, though she feigned not to hear; as is the wisest way, if we would get comfortably through the world; yet she could not refrain from whispering to her neighbor on the other side: "Did you hear the words that were spoken just now? I will not mention names; but there is a hen on the roost who picks her feathers to make herself look pretty! If I were a cock I would despise her!"

Opposite the fowl-house dwelt an owl, with her owlish husband and young ones; and these being a sharp-eared race heard all that was passing among their neighbors the fowls. They all rolled their eyes, but mother owl flapped her wings, and exclaimed, "For goodness sake, do not listen! But I am afraid you did hear what was said. I heard it with my own ears, and, indeed, one may hear a good deal before they drop off. There is a hen who has so totally lost all sense of propriety, that she sits plucking off her feathers while the cock is looking on!"

"*Prenez garde aux enfants!*" said papa owl; "children ought not hear such things."

"I think I must go over and tell my opposite neighbor the news—she is such a very respectable owl." And so saying, mamma owl flew off.

"Hu hu! whuh!" hooted the two female owls down to the pigeons in the dove cot in the opposite yard. "Have you heard it? whuh!—There is a hen who has plucked off all her feathers for the cock's sake! She will die from cold, if she is not already dead!"

"Where, where!" cooed the pigeons.

"In the yard opposite. I have as good as seen it myself. It is, indeed, such an improper thing that I ought not, perhaps, to repeat it; but it is quite true!"

"We believe it—we believe every word of it!" said the pigeons; and they cooed down to the fowls in the yard: "Only think, there is a hen—nay, some say there are two—who have plucked off all their feathers to make themselves look different from other fowls, and attract the attention of the cock. It is a bold game they are playing; they might catch cold and die. Indeed, they are already both dead!"

"Awake, awake!" crowed the cock, flying up, and perching himself on the top of the fence.—His eyes were full of sleep, but he crowed all the same. "There are three hens that have died of love to a cock. They plucked off all their feathers. It is a shocking story. I will not keep it to myself. Spread it further!"

"Spread it further!" piped the bats; and the fowls cackled, and the cocks crowed, "Spread it further! Spread it further!" And the story spread from farm-yard to farm-yard, until at length it came back to the place whence it had originally gone forth.

"There are five hens," so it was said, "that have plucked off all their feathers, to see which of them had grown the thinnest from love of the cock; and then they pecked each other till the blood flowed, and they fell down dead, entailing shame and dishonor on their families, and great loss on the owner."

The hen who had picked the tiny feathers from her coat did not of course recognize her own story, but being a very respectable hen, she said, "I despise those hens! but there are many like them. Such things ought not to be passed over in silence; I will do my best to get the story into the papers, that it may be known all over the country; it will serve them right and their families too!"

And it was put in the papers, and widely circulated; and it was quite true. *One small feather may be easily turned into five hens.*

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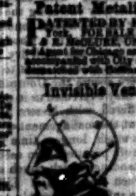

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The Daily Tribune.

CITY OF CHICAGO:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1854.

See First Page.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Whig State Convention has just closed its session at Harrisburg. It nominated for Governor JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland; for Canal Commissioner, GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny; and for Supreme Judge, DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery. These are all excellent nominations. Mr. Pollock is a gentleman of high character and ability. During the period of his service in Congress, he was distinguished for his practical sense, his sound views on all political questions, and his constant and diligent attention to his duties. He is deservedly very popular in all parts of the State. Mr. Darsie is the present able Senator from Allegheny. He has eminent qualities for the post for which he has been named. Thoroughly familiar with the whole system of public improvements, proverbially watchful over the public treasury, with the disciplined mind of a statesman, and habits of close scrutiny and unremitting application, his election to the Canal Board would be a great public blessing. Judge Smyser is a lawyer of superior attainments, who has proved highly acceptable since his elevation to the Bench, and who will command the respect and confidence of the entire commonwealth.

The Convention also passed resolutions unanimously denouncing Mr. Douglas's Bill, thus avoiding the equivocal policy of the Democratic Convention, which shirked this question. The Convention, moreover, did itself honor in selecting Gov. Johnston to preside over its deliberations, and the applause which followed the mention of that gentleman's name in connection with the office of Governor, was a type of the feeling entertained for him by all true Whigs—we may go further, and say by all unprejudiced Pennsylvanians.

CAPTAIN ROBERT DE HART, the pioneer of the Western waters as a steamboatman, died at his residence in Louisville, Ky., a few days since, in the 88th year of his age. The Courier of that city, says that during his life he successfully commanded more boats than any other Captain in the West. He commenced his career as a common sailor, and in 1811 made a voyage to South America. At the early age of 19 he became captain of a first class ship, and made a highly profitable voyage to Liverpool. In 1818 he made a trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans, on the first steamer which navigated those waters. She was called the New Orleans. For many years he has been living in Louisville, and up to the year 1852 was a government inspector of the hulls of steamboats. Subsequently he was appointed Port Warden, and up to the period of his death he was engaged by the insurance companies as inspector of the hulls of steamboats, the underwriters relying entirely upon his knowledge and judgement, which was never known to falter. In 1807 or 1808 he was employed on board the Clermont, a steamboat on the Hudson river, built by Robert Fulton.

☞ There appears to be as much and as determined opposition in our sister State, Indiana, to the Nebraska Swindle, as in any other State in the Union. Most of the newspapers of that State are arrayed in opposition to it, and we have heard of but one speech having been made in its favor, in the State, and that was by W. G. Bright, a brother of the Senator of that name.—Cassius M. Clay recently spoke in Madison, Ind., in opposition to the Bill. On the succeeding evening, a mass meeting of the citizens was called, "to adopt resolutions expressing the sense of the community on the bill now before the Senate." It was well attended; addresses were delivered by Mr. Clay and several of the citizens, of all parties, all of them against the bill, except that of Mr. Bright, before alluded to. The enthusiastic shout of delight given when the positions of Mr. Bright were blown away like chaff, showed the feelings of the people on the subject. Resolutions were adopted by acclamation, declaring slavery to be an evil that should not be extended; that the territories were the property of the people of the States, and could not be taken from them; that the Missouri Compromise had been honorably and amicably agreed to, and could not be broken without dishonor, nor annulled without danger.

A large meeting was held at North Madison, chiefly inhabited by the car builders and machinists of the Madison and Indiana Railroad Company; they passed resolutions affirming the same things. Mr. Bright was present, and came off about as well as at the meeting in the city.

A letter in the New York Tribune, dated Elkhart county, Ind., Feb. 27th, says:

"Judge Chamberlain, the Representative in Congress from this district, wrote a letter to his constituents for their views on Douglas's Nebraska bill, and on the 22d inst. a crowded meeting of all parties assembled at the Court House in Goshen, at which it was unanimously voted to instruct him to oppose it in Congress. There was not a dissenting voice, and such is the feeling on the subject—strongly expressed in numerous meetings—throughout Northern Indiana; and the late exposé of Mr. Badger as to the views of the South on this subject, have created a deep and irrepressible feeling of indignation. If, indeed, all the honorable Senators of the South will now stoop so low as to receive what is offered them by the base and treacherous bands of northern panderers to Slavery, against all former arguments and compromises, so be it. But in the future let the banners of conflicting political hosts be 'Repeal' and 'No Repeal,' and if the former is trailed in the dust, defeated—then, indeed, it may be time for the North to emulate the example of the South in one particular—calculating the value of the Union!"

UNITED STATES NAVY.

In these times of "wars and rumors of wars" it will be interesting to many of our readers to have a catalogue of our naval force. The aggregate force of the British Navy is more than six times as large as ours. The subject of reorganizing and increasing the Navy will come before the present Congress.

SHIPS OF THE LINE.—Pennsylvania, 120 guns, Franklin 80, Columbus do., Ohio do., North Carolina do., Delaware do., Vermont do., Virginia do., New York do., New Orleans do., Independence 60. Total: 12 Ships of battle ships, carrying 980 guns.

FRIGATES.—United States, Constitution, Potomac, Brandywine, Columbia, Congress, Cumberland, Savannah, Raritan, Santee, Sabine, St. Lawrence, 44 guns each, the Constellation and Macedonian, each 36 guns. Total, 14 frigates and 600 guns.

SLOOPS OF WAR.—Saratoga, John Adams, Vincennes, Warren, Falmouth, Fairfield, Vandalia, St. Louis, Cyane, Levant, Portsmouth, Plymouth, St. Mary's, Jamestown, Albany, Germantown, carrying 20 guns each, the Ontario 18, Decatur 16, Marion do., Dale do., Preble do.—21 vessels and 399 guns.

BRIGS.—Dolphin, Porpoise, Bainbridge, Perry, 10 guns each.

SCHOONERS.—Wave 1, Phenix 2, Petrel—12 vessels and 4 guns.

STEAMERS.—Mississippi, Susquehanna, Powhatan, 10 guns each, San Jacinto 6, Saranac do., Princeton 10, Fulton 4, Michigan 1, Alleghany 1, Union 1, Vixen 1, Water Witch 2, Massachusetts 2, Gen. Taylor 2, Engineer 2, John Hancock 1—16 vessels and 74 guns.

STORESHIPS.—Relief 6, Lexington 4, Southampton 4, Supply 4, Fredonia 4—5 vessels and 24 guns.

Whole number of vessels 75; number of guns 2,094.

Of this number, 11 were built at Philadelphia, 7 at Washington, 12 at New York, 8 at Norfolk, 13 at Boston, 7 at Portsmouth, N. H., 1 at Charleston, S. C., 1 at Erie, P., 1 at Sackett's Harbor, at Baltimore, and 2 at Pittsburg.

Two schooners, the Cayenne and Levant, are prizes captured from the British, and rebuilt at New York.

☞ We learn from the Springfield Republican that about 50 of the 75 clergymen of Hampden county held a convention in Springfield on Wednesday afternoon, and adopted an address and resolutions in opposition to the Nebraska bill. A committee was appointed to prepare a protest to be sent to Congress, and a request to the President to veto the bill if passed.

☞ The Terre Haute Express says that a fire occurred there on the 6th instant, destroying the Congregational church.

THE SENATE AND THE CLERGY.

Less than one week ago we penned an article in reference to certain scenes which had recently transpired in the United States Senate, in which we took occasion to deplore the loss of dignity, honor and gentlemanly bearing which had befallen a majority of the members of that body. We thought that we spoke then with severity, but we did not think that the Senate would or could sink to a yet lower degree than it had then reached, and become guilty of acts still more disgraceful to themselves and to the country to whom they should be an honor. But the scene which transpired in the Senate, upon the presentation of the petition of the New England Clergymen against the passage of the Nebraska Bill, was such an act, and may well be designated, in the language of a very sober and discreet cotemporary, as "an exhibition of impious vulgarity without precedent in the history of either branch of the National Councils." We have, once or twice, referred to this matter, and our readers are well aware of the course taken on the reading of the petition, by Messrs Douglas, Pettit, and others.—More than three thousand ministers, resident in one of the States of the Union, saw fit, in the honest expression of their sentiments, to lay before Congress a respectful protest against a measure which they believed to be unconstitutional, immoral, and dangerous to the public welfare, and instead of that proper civility to which the character of the protestants entitled the petition, they were infamously ridiculed and insulted.—Notwithstanding the miserable quibble made by Mr. Mason, in the course of the debate, as to the propriety of receiving the memorial, that it did not in terms profess to emanate from citizens of the country, there could not have been any just doubt of the legal right of the persons whose names were signed to the paper to address the Senate as they did, and to claim for their prayer a respectful hearing.

Our readers may remember, that not long ago we copied an article from the Washington Union, which denounced all interference from the pulpit with and in political affairs as impious and anti-republican. The present administration and its co-workers seem to entertain a mortal dread of everything like Christianity or Christian ministers, and shriek with alarm whenever a minister presumes to speak of their political measures from the pulpit, or petitions against them in the Senate Chamber. The same men who now are so fearful of ministers, hesitated not to call in and approve of their assistance in exhorting the people to obey and support the very compromises which they are now laboring to destroy. But it is the other ox which is gored now, and they can see nothing more wicked, sacrilegious and atrocious than for "ministers to degrade their sacred functions by dabbling in the miry slough of political life." Our views upon the right, and even of the duty of the ministers of the Gospel in this country, to stand up for the right and defend it from their pulpits, are well known. We need not recapitulate them here. Whether they are correct or not, there can be no question as to the right of the clergymen of the country to take as free and full action in reference to all questions or movements affecting the civil interests and happiness of the nation of which they are citizens, as any other class of our population. Their calling does not—and it would be unfortunate for the common weal if it did—preclude them from exerting an influence upon politics, either in the pulpit or out of it, whenever they conscientiously believe that they can contribute thereby to the particular or the general felicity and prosperity of the State. As a community, their intelligence and learning, their soberness and piety, eminently qualify them to form enlightened and impartial views of most public questions, and especially those which, as in the present instance, involve principles of political morality and justice. To be deprived of the counsels of such a body of men, in any crisis of affairs when their wisdom, their sobriety, and their patriotism might be of infinite value, would be a circumstance which all good and judicious citizens could not but deplore. And it is due to the American clergy that we should declare here, that the manner in which they have deported themselves in their relations to the government, has been, in the main, exceedingly discreet and commendable. They have studiously abstained from descending their high office to any unworthy purpose. They have never used the formidable power derived from their exalted position and the confidence and affections of their people, to turn the doubtful scale of any partisan contest. Their course in this respect has, with remarkable uniformity, been characterized by the most exemplary forbearance, decorum, and moderation. They deserve, at the same time, the credit of having, on all proper occasions, manifested that interest in public affairs which, as men and Christians, they were bound to feel; while, through their eloquent exhortations, they have done a vast amount of inestimable service in the promotion of social prosperity and happiness.

We demand, then, with what face or excuse can Mr. Douglas treat this class of men, venturing, with modesty and perfect decorum, to make an appeal to the Senate relative to a grave question of public policy, with blasphemous derision! Why should he denounce them in that coarse and violent tone of speech, which is, perhaps allowable in a bushwhacking demagogue, but which in a United States Senator is disgusting and outrageous? Why should he dare to revile them in a way which has not failed to shock the sensibilities of the whole religious community? If he was aggrieved by the matter of the memorial, he should have remembered in his complaints that he was not addressing a crowd of pot-house politicians, and should have been more careful in the choice of terms in which he saw fit to denounce the signers of the protest. It was a piece of most impudent presumption in him to pretend to accuse them of a dishonest and pernicious design in their petition; but he certainly forgot the proprieties of his place, and the obligations of common decency, when he charged them as having come "forward with an atrocious falsehood, and an atrocious calumny against the Senate."

Our readers who have read the debate in the Senate which took place on the presentation of this memorial, will remember that when Mr. Houston, in defending the propriety of the form of the petition, remarked that it "was a respectful protest, in the name of Almighty God," there was a burst of laughter, and that subsequently, when Mr. Pettit proposed that the memorial should be referred to the Chaplain of the Senate with instructions to inquire and report whether the Nebraska bill was in violation of the law of God, and whether the Senate was in danger of invoking the judgment and condemnation of Heaven by passing it, the proposition was followed by "loud laughter." We venture to affirm that there is not a reflecting mind in the land which the narrative of this scene in the national Senate chamber will not shock and thrill with a sense of awe. The occurrence, in that place, in the persons of the high functionaries assembling there, of so audacious a trifling with the sacred name of the Supreme Being, as well as derision of His providence, is a fact which is fitted to cause the heart of the contemplative to shudder with dismay.

The Philadelphia North American, one of the most dignified and conservative papers in the Union, has the following article upon the conduct of the pro-slavery members of the Senate on this occasion. Coming from this source, the rebuke should be severely felt. It says:

It seems as if in the very temple of their liberties—those blessed and priceless liberties which Divine goodness clearly vouchsafed and has so conspicuously preserved to them—the people of the Republic have wilfully insulted God by the most ribald ridicule and blasphemy. It was not enough that three thousand of his ministers, offering a prayer in His name, should be scoffed at and vilified on account of their office—it was not enough that his servant, officiating as the chaplain of Congress, should be made game for the degrading levity of a low and impious wit—but the allusion of legislative profanity was reached when a member of that Senate proposed that an inquiry should be made of the Almighty, and a report returned respecting His judgment upon the action of the body in the passing of a certain bill. There is in this whole transaction so coarse, so bold, so terrible an impiety, that it seems incredible. What [illegible]

would have imagined that, in an age of moral and refinement, a hand so crowded with the evidences of infinite bounty and blessings [illegible] a people so devotional in their [illegible] and lives, and in the hall of the highest council of a State which professes [illegible] under the invisible care of Heaven that any empire on the earth contains—an instance of irreverence so wanton, vulgar, and flagitious as that described could have happened? Alas for the Senate of the nation! The glory of its bright renown is sullied with a dreadful shadow. To what melancholy degeneracy has it fallen, when, within its walls, even religion and God have ceased to command respect; when the ministers of the former are denounced as liars, and the name and power of the Creator are laughed at and mocked! The actors in that infamous scene of which we are speaking deserve, and we trust will receive, the unqualified rebuke of a grossly insulted and outraged popular sentiment. They are unworthy to sit in the elevated place which they have disgraced by conduct and language which would seem appropriate no where unless in the assemblage of atheists or heathens. So long as they and such as they preside over the public affairs, nothing but evil can be expected, while the national legislature must decline in virtue until it descends to the lowest ebb of vulgarity, weakness and corruption.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT TO THE JOHN L. AVERY.

The Telegraph made a mistake in the name of the boat recently sunk at Black Hawk Point, forty miles above Natchez. Instead of the Jacob D. Early, it was the John L. Avery, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati. The accident occurred on Thursday, the 9th inst., about 3 P. M.—one account says, from striking a snag, and another, in consequence of a heavy storm of wind. The statement in the Memphis Whig, derived from a gentleman who was on board the Avery, is to this effect:

He states that the wind had been blowing very stormy for twenty four hours, and expresses the opinion that the sinking of the vessel was caused by the violence with which the wind and waves beat against the guards of the vessel.—The concussion raised the guards up, and the water rushing in, the hull of the boat was really submerged before the officers and passengers were aware of the peril they were in. Our informant was on deck attending to a horse he had on board, and, when the cry was raised,—"the boat's sinking," he ran forward, but before he reached the forward hatchway the water was above his knees. We incline to the opinion that our informant is correct. The Avery was a slow boat, and would hardly run fast enough to sink herself, even if it were possible for a disaster like this to originate from overrunning the guards of a boat.

We are informed that the Avery had a large number of deck passengers on board. They were mostly German emigrants. It is thought all of them were drowned. There is much discrepancy, however, in the reports of the number lost. The passengers on the Avery report one hundred and fifty lost. Two or three cabin passengers are among the missing. Some of the officers of the Robert J. Ward, on the other hand, report the loss of forty or fifty lives. The Robert J. Ward, however, did not see the wreck, and only heard of it at Natchez.

As the boat sunk, the cabin floated off. The second mate and cook were also lost. The Sultana passing at the time picked up the survivors. The Avery was a new boat, this being her second season, and was commanded by Captain Richard Robinson.

MRS. A. F. PUTNAM—is the wife of a senator from Indiana—has published in the Washington Union a long letter addressed to Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe, a little deficient in grammar, but extremely patriotic. She quotes Vattel—"the great Vattel," as she calls him—against her adversary, and not content with demolishing Mrs. Stowe, devotes more than half her letter to an attack upon some positions made by her brother, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mrs. Putnam goes for the South, because, as she says, she is "a native of the South." The following is a sample of the manner of her letter:

"I arraign you in the name of the women of our country, whom you have outraged in attempting to mislead and impose upon them, their dependent privileges, and in violation of their dearest rights. I charge you with having written and published a book full of 'putrid and distorted thoughts,' with the express intention of exciting discord, promulgating fanaticism, arousing opposition to the laws and destroying the happiness and harmony of the Union.

"I charge you of having uttered treasonable speeches to foreigners, our avowed enemies; that you have defamed and sought to bring disgrace upon the country of your birth, and invoked the wrath of Heaven upon her institutions.

"In all of which I charge you have committed overt acts of treason, and deserve to be held up to the scorn and contempt of womankind."

WESTERN CRIME.—The Memphis Whig thus comments upon the frequent affrays which occur in that city and vicinity, and the demoralization of public sentiment as evinced in the quiet toleration of the most atrocious crimes:

"A few weeks since we saw the corpse of a man at our landing who had been literally riddled by rifle balls in an unprovoked melee which took place at the little town of Aberdeen, Arkansas. The murderers are still at large, and so far as we are informed, no efforts have been made to apprehend them. A few days since, a man was knocked down and shot in the streets of Memphis, in broad daylight, in the midst of the usual throng on Front Row—shot down as you would shoot a mad dog; the murderer was acquitted—we do not say improperly acquitted—because it was made to appear that the murdered man had threatened the life of his antagonist. In common decency and decent thing to threaten the life of a man. To do this is to virtually outlaw yourself, and become exposed to the vengeance and revenge of an adversary.—The law has so decreed it, and public sentiment sustains it. But, to proceed—not later than last Friday night a man was shot down in a public bar room in this city, and the murderer walked off with entire impunity. From all that we can learn the murdered man was a harmless, peaceable, inoffensive German. It seems that in this case, the only conceivable explanation for the cruel, unprovoked and fiendish deed, was alcohol."

TREMENDOUS GALE—ROOFS BLOWN OFF, MARINE DISASTERS.

The wind which had blown strongly all day yesterday, at about 6 o'clock rapidly freshened until it blew the most tremendous gale which has been felt here for years. Dust and gravel flew in dense clouds, signs blew down, and dry goods boxes danced antics upon the side walk.

A portion of the tin roof upon the store of Hayward, Warren & Co., Water street, was rolled up; and part of the tin roof of Carrington's Livery Stable was carried away; as was the gable end of a small building on River street.—The high wind which covered the ridge of Plymouth Church was rolled up as if it had been paper.

As the evening trains came in, the wind made a clean breach over them, and it is wonderful that none of the depot buildings or piers were injured.

This morning the body of a man was found washed up on the railroad pier. He had evidently been in the water for a long time, as nearly all his clothes and hair had washed off.

The schr. Ohio, which went out yesterday, with a load of wood for Sandusky, succeeded in regaining this port with the loss of her deck load, part of which was thrown and part washed overboard.

The Schr. Rattler, which went out yesterday, light, for a cargo of lumber, is reported ashore near Avon Point, but it is hoped she got into Black River.

The Scow Mary Ann is ashore just above the West pier.—Cleveland Herald 14th.

MONS HOTEL EXPANSION.—The St. Nicholas has, to use a sailor comparison, just "shaken out another reef," or, in other words, added a hundred or more rooms to its already immense proportions, and now numbers in its arrangements some six hundred rooms, of which are finished and furnished in the most modern and costly style. The St. Nicholas can now accommodate, in its single rooms and family suites, over one thousand guests. Only think of it! People enough to make a good sized town, all under one roof, and all eating, drinking, and visiting together, and all or any of them waited on at a moment's notice, for every room in the house has a magnetic communication with the servants' hall, and the company has only to touch the magnetic bell pull, and a servant is flying to answer the call.

So great is the number of guests at all times at this "Palace Hotel," that a post office has been opened in it, exclusively for the use of its occupants. There is also connected with the House a magnetic telegraph office, from which messages are sent to the general telegraph office, and thence are transmitted to all parts of the Union. To the resident in small towns it would appear strange how so many could be fed at one time, and where the "grub" came from to feed them; but to those who have had occasion to pass through Mercer street, in the rear of the St. Nicholas, the vast loads of fish, flesh and fowl, to say nothing of the wagon loads of vegetables that are there daily taken into the steward's department—all is plain enough. Altogether, the St. Nicholas may be set down as the grand hotel of the world, compared with which many of the royal palaces of Europe are but pigsties. Its proprietors, Messrs. Treadwell, Acker & Co., are princes in their line.—N. Y. Mirror.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

On behalf of the American Sunday School Union, we ask from the friends of religion in our country a special consideration of the work and its wants. Its past labors and its mission in the future, claim for it such a consideration. As a national and catholic institution, composed of Christians of the various evangelical denominations, it is unrestricted in its beneficence by the limits of State or sect. Gladly would it aid every community in our land that has children to be taught—or youth to be reclaimed.

The two grand objects of the Society are—

1. To establish a Sunday School in every destitute neighborhood.

2. To supply these schools and the youth of our country with a Christian literature suited to their age and circumstances.

If we would have the Bible believed and its precepts obeyed in this land, we must put forth more earnest efforts for the religious training of the young. That economy is most short sighted that would leave the young to grow up in sin to be reclaimed when hardened in it by age and habit. We therefore call upon all the friends of religion to aid us in sending forth godly men to gather into Sunday Schools the multitudes of children and youth now wandering in paths of ignorance, irreligion and vice.

During the last business year, the contributions to the Missionary fund of the Society amounted to $60,454, an advance of $12,000 upon those of the preceding year.

We were thus enabled to employ 157 missionaries for periods varying from two to twelve months. Through their efforts, one thousand seven hundred and four new schools were established, and two thousand three hundred and ninety eight schools visited, revived and supplied with books. More than sixty thousand children were thus gathered into the Sunday Schools, mostly from the fields, the streets, and the hunting grounds. Some ten or twelve thousand persons were induced to add themselves to the number of instructors of the young, and more than 300,000 instructive books were put into active circulation by sale and grant—by these missionaries alone.

These numbers, however, serve but as an index to the good accomplished. The knowledge thus imparted, and the habit of reading thus formed, create a demand for the Bible, and for books of a high moral tone. The influence of infidel and licentious presses is neutralized. Sabbath desecration is arrested. The word of God is honored. Children and teachers are converted. The fact of assembling on the Sabbath leads to a desire for the services of the ministry, and thus the Sunday school becomes the forerunner of the church. This we state not as theory, but as fact.

There are at the present day, not thousands merely, but millions of neglected children in the United States. It is for these—the untaught youth of the country—beyond the folds of the churches, that we make our appeal. We earnestly call upon every Christian man and woman to aid us in our effort to plant the Sunday school with its long train of blessings in the waste places of our land!

☞ Donations will be thankfully received by HERMAN COPE, Treasurer, No. 316 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

In compliance with a request from the officers of the "Sunday School Union" we publish the above, but at the same time wish to add a word of comment upon it. "Charity begins at Home." The citizens of Chicago are, we trust, not insensible to the claims of the "millions of neglected children in the United States," to whose reference is made above, but at the same time they must not be forgetful of the higher claims upon their benevolence which are possessed by the hundreds of "neglected children" in the city of Chicago. A farmer who should suffer his own fences to lie down, his own grain to remain unreaped, and his own fields to become choked with weeds, while he went off and spent his time and money in kind attempts to put up the fences, reap the grain, and cultivate the fields of a far distant neighbor, might indeed lay claim to charity and benevolence, but it would be a charity and benevolence neither very acceptable in the sight of God. If, after his own work is fully accomplished, he has time and disposition to aid his neighbors, God forbid that he should be stayed, but let him not suffer his softness of heart to cause him to commit injustice to his own nearer and higher obligations. So in this case. Let our benevolent and charitable citizens devote their energies and means to works of mercy and benevolence near their own doors. Let them build up Sunday Schools and Ragged Schools; endow them plenteously; enlarge their boundaries; increase their numbers; go out into the highways and hedges, and compel the "neglected children" of our own city to come in; inculcate lessons of pure morality and undefiled religion to them, teach them to be good citizens, and true patriots; do not extort money from them to build sugar plum monuments to a fictitious martyrdom; leave no child in the city without both good moral and intellectual instruction, and then, if the weight of your purses press heavily upon your consciences, in heaven's name send all your superfluities to "Hermann Cope, Treasurer of the American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia," and God will bless the gift; but until then, as we said before, work at home, keep up your own fences, reap your own grain, and pull up your own weeds. We never yet have been able to see either the wisdom or the benevolence of the act of sending money away to build up Sunday Schools in South Carolina, when the children in our own streets are growing up in ignorance and starving for the bread of life.

ALL HAIL NEW HAMPSHIRE.

It looks again as though there would be a North. Democratic New Hampshire has replied to the Nebraska villainy by repudiating its authors. The party of Pierce and Douglas have lost even that State, in which of all the northern members of the Union such a revolution could least be looked for. This glorious and cheering fact, unexpected and for the past few days altogether unhoped for even by the friends of freedom, must strike the conspirators at Washington as with the hand of avenging justice. In the popular branch of the Legislature the united Free Soilers and Whigs have a sure and sufficient majority. No-Slavery extension, no repudiation of the Missouri Compromise, no Williams or Norris can hope to be heard at Washington as Senator from that State for years to come.—Thank God that this foul treason, this wanton invasion of the rights of freedom is thus decisively repudiated by the People at the first State Election where it could come before them for judgement! We should not have been disappointed had the result proved otherwise, for the Pierce men struggled desperately throughout the State, denying that the National Executive held the repeal of the Missouri proviso to be a party question, or is any sense a question at the election. Notwithstanding all, they are beaten and solely because the People would not in any way, even by implication, make themselves accessory to this nefarious measure.

And now, in the face of this result, will the House of Representatives go on and pass the bill? Will they defy the unanimous feeling of the northern States, after the egregious and imposing manifestation now made in New-Hampshire? We do not know and for the moment care not to foretell. Let them do it if they dare! We defy the conspirators to consummate their crime! The hand-writing is on the wall, and the avenging verdict will move swiftly to its ardent and scornful execution.—N. Y. Tribune.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—Reports of serious mishaps having taken place on this road, have been current for the last week or two; but it affords us sincere pleasure to state that they are wholly without foundation. Some little difficulty has been experienced on that part of the road a short way above Dundas, and immediately below Dr. Hamilton's, but it is not of such moment as materially to delay the working of the road. At this place slides have occurred, taken place in the spring from the nature of the ground, which is composed of shale and clay, resting almost perpendicularly on the face of the rock, and every year a large quantity has fallen down, rendering other dangerous the Dundas and Galt turnpike road, which here passes up the mountain, and which is formed on the top of this loose matter. The railroad skirts this place near the bottom of the valley, and about a hundred yards of it is built on this treacherous foundation. This part has given away, but it will be no great matter to remove the whole of the earth down to the rock, and through it over on the other side, and a few days will render the work solid and complete. In the meantime trains are stationed on either side of the break, and the only inconvenience is, that at present, passengers must change cars there. A New York merchant, who has had great experience in railway matters, called at this office yesterday, and stated that the whole road was in much better order than any new railway of equal length that he had seen opened in the States. A little time is all that is wanted to give it consolidation.—Hamilton (C. W.) Spectator.

☞ A. J. Harlan, Representative in Congress from the 11th Congressional district in Indiana, has written a long letter to his constituents, in which he states he is opposed to the Nebraska bill, and shall vote against it unless instructed differently by his constituents. This the Cincinnati Gazette says they will not do.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.—Among our numerous exchanges is a small sheet called the Intelligencer, published at Post Oak Grove, in the Choctaw nation. Glancing over a number of this paper, we saw the following advertisement, which attracted our attention. There is an entire tragedy contained within it.

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS apprehended on the 6th inst., by Wilson Hawkins, living near Fort Washita, Choctaw Nation, a mulatto negro man named Sambo, formerly owned by Col. E. Pickens, near Fort Washita, and now belongs (I understand) to a man by the name of Smith, living near Jefferson, Tex. as. Said boy is about six feet high, clothing ragged, but had a pair of blue cottonade pants in a bundle, which are nearly new. If said negro is not taken away within six months, he will be dealt with according to law.

B. S. LOVE, Dist Clk.,
C. D., C. N.

Feb. 11, '54.

In connection with the above, I would state that in apprehending Sambo, he was shot, the ball entering the skull, and he now lies at Fort Washita, in a very critical situation.

B. S. L., D. C.

Jefferson Herald will please copy 3 times and send bill to this office.

Sambo died on Saturday night last, from the effects of the wound received in apprehending him.

B. S. L., D. C.

Feb. 18, 1854.

BANK AT SHAWNEETOWN.—The Southern Illinoisan of the 10th inst., says:—"The State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown," is the name of a banking establishment about to be brought into existence in our town, under the General Bank Law of our State. The capital of the concern, as appears from the application on file in the clerk's office of our county, is stated to be $300,000; one half of the stock of which appears in the name of Nelson D. Elwood, and the residue stands in the name of Orlando H. Raven. The banking House formerly used by the old Shawneetown bank has been purchased by those interested in the new bank, and a deed for the same has been made to ——— Safford, who, we presume, is interested in the stock of the new institution. We are informed that it will be in successful operation in some sixty or ninety days.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.—The Boston Atlas is informed that Senator Douglas and his gang are in ecstacies about the difficulties caused by the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior, and hope, by holding the horrors of war over those engaged in commerce, to subdue the opposition to his Nebraska bill by the North. A war with Spain about Cuba, would also involve England and France, who have guaranteed the integrity of the Island to Spain, and war with these powers would be the destruction of our commerce. Such are the new means to be used by Douglas and Co., to coerce the North into submission. Go for the bill and peace will be preserved—oppose it, and we will "let slip the dogs of war."

BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.—The returns of the Adjutant General states that 47,000 soldiers are employed in the colonies of Great Britain independent of the native troops.

The Liverpool Times states that the first embarkation of 12,000 men for the Mediterranean is to be immediately followed by about the same number, so that the total amount of British soldiers engaged in Turkey will be about 24,000. The sailing tonnage of the navy has been reduced in 7 years 180,000 tons, while that of steam has been increased 94,000. This increase includes 24 ships of the line, 24 frigates, and 144 sloops. The entire navy amounts to 468 ships and vessels, including the coast guard.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—In glancing through our Mexican exchanges, we perceive that the people of that country get up some excitement occasionally at their fandangoes:

The town of Quecholac has recently been the theatre of a frightful tragedy. On Sunday, the 29th of January, Don Juan Jose Arenas gave a dance, at which was present a large company from Quecholac and the neighboring villages. All were so pleased that they agreed to have another on the 31st. At this a still larger company assembled, and still greater gaity prevailed. After eleven o'clock at night, the ladies were invited to go to the supper room, and threw aside their mantles for the purpose. As they were passing through a passage which led to that room, one of them fell dead from the stroke of a dagger; the murderer was the master of the house himself, Arenas. The shriek of the victim, and the sight of the crime, produced the wildest confusion.—All attempted to seize the criminal; but he, armed with his dagger and a six-barrelled pistol, placed his back to the wall and defended himself desperately. Among others he wounded the son of the slain lady. Suddenly he put his pistol to his mouth and blew out his own brains. It seems that the lady and he were adversaries in a lawsuit of much importance, and that, on her having the imprudence to show herself in her adversary's house, he had, in his rage, committed the crime.

BANK CHARTERS ON THE "RISE."—Within a few days past, there has been considerable demand by a capitalist or a company of capitalists from Chicago, Illinois, for Georgia Bank Charters, and the parties in search have succeeded in purchasing up two, viz: that of the Merchants Bank of Macon, and the Bank of Milledgeville. They bid also, we learn, for the LaGrange Bank Charter, that of the Manufacturer's Bank of this city, and for one in Columbus, but did not succeed.—Macon Cit., 7th.

The truth is, the regular Bankers of Chicago, when institutions are organized under the Stock system, cannot do business, and prosper in competition with the Atlanta Bank. They are, consequently, trying to attain to an equality. If the public do not complain, very well, we are tired of doing so.

(Advertisement.)

SAFES—ONCE MORE.—THE SALAMANDER SAFE.—Manufacturers seem to be alarmed at the growing popularity of LILLIE'S IMPENETRABLE SAFE AND BANK LOCK; and while the more discreet among them wisely remain silent, there are others who, perhaps from fear of being entirely annihilated, appear in some obscure paper or circular, boasting of the superiority of their safes over all others. It is not long since the proprietors of the Fire King Safe came out with a flaming article in the Albany Transcript on the merits of their Safe, and took particular pains to misrepresent the make of Lillie's Safe. Subsequently, Holmes & Butler issued to the public a lengthy handbill professing to give a faithful account of the late fire proof test of Safes under the direction of the Crystal Palace Committee.

We have no disposition to court notoriety or provoke a controversy with these gentlemen, as we have not been able, with our increasing facilities, to keep up with the orders that are constantly flowing in upon us. And while it may appear cruel in us to notice so feeble a competition as Davidson's Fire King Safe, it would be equally ridiculous for us to attempt a refutation of the silly imputations that appear in Holmes & Butler's handbill about Lillie's Safe. The public however, should be put right on this subject, as they are interested to know who makes the best Safe. As to the test, it will be remembered that all the Safe manufacturers, except Sherwood & Fitzgerald, (now claimed to be Holmes & Butler,) and ourselves failed to burn. The fire was an improper one for an honest test, as no safe was ever accidentally exposed to a coke or coal fire. Sherwood & Fitzgerald's was a large, unpretending, experimental safe, the lower half of which was entirely filled with clay and alum, the steam from which, coming in contact with the other, prevented its burning, thereby rendering the safe to a complete protector against heat, a fact which could not have taken place in a wooden Lillie's Safe being of ordinary size with dry filling, the heat became most intense next to the Safe. We will not here accuse the Committee of unfairness, although they overruled us in every instance where we differed with Messrs. Sherwood & Fitzgerald about the management of the fire, and insisted on a much longer time than propriety or the views of practical men seemed to dictate. Notwithstanding which much of Lillie's Safe, after the fire, was sufficiently legible to be read with ease.

We claim to make the best fire and burglar-proof Safe in Christendom, and if John B. Davidson, with his Fire King, or Holmes & Butler, with their Reservoir Phoenix, will consent to a fire-proof test, we are ready for them. Time, place and trial to be agreed upon by a disinterested committee, who may select Safes from those now in use of a similar thickness of filling, as each party may make a safe expressly for the occasion, the fire to be made of wood. As to burglary qualities we believe nobody, with the exception of Holmes & Butler, pretend to compete with us. With these gentlemen, we solicit a test. They may take their wrought iron, steel, and chilled cast iron Safe, about which they made so much noise at the Crystal Palace Exhibition. We will take one from our store at No. 110 Pearl st., New York. Powder, drills, sledges, or any other instrument may be used in the test. If we do not open their Safe in less time than they do ours, we will forfeit the value of both Safes to the suffering poor of New York city. The test to take place in Hanover square, New York. BATES & GRIFFIN, Agents Western Safe Company, Troy, N. Y.—N. Y. Times.

☞ We very often receive poetical communications with requests to publish the same, but we very seldom accede to these requests. Our readers will not, we are confident, blame us for departing from our ordinary rule upon this occasion. The lines we publish below, are, in our opinion, of no little or ordinary merit. They have faults, it is true, but we willingly forgive and forget them in our admiration of their merits. We leave them to the judgement and verdict of our readers.

For the Tribune.

FULL OF SNOW.

BY FLAVIUS J. COOK.

Out in the wind and storm, there's a tree;
All stripped and bare, pity me—
A bird's nest full of snow.
From which the bird has wanted long ago,
From that cold nest no song of bird is flowing,
No cry for food from tender nestlings going,
Only the cold, cold winds, that round are blowing.
Full of snow.

Mourning and sad the barren branches wave,
Around the nest an unprotecting grave:
Tis sad to see it so.
Braving the storm from which it cannot go;
Fetters of ice the driving sleet is leaving,
Yet still to that cold branch we see it cleaving,
Nestling so, and tears, and mists and winter's heaving.
Full of snow.

Type of a wilder, colder winter's reign,
Semblance of deeper, soul-o-walling pain—
For well this world I know,
That it is very wide, and full of woe,
Cold, cold as there is tonight, round hearts are wailing,
Winds of dark grief the spirit's features, ailing,
And millions with this journey, weary, failing,
Full of snow.

God knows of grief that we know not, alone,
God knows of souls from which the bird has flown,
Of hidden silent woe,
That we pass by and loose in life's great flow;
God sees the stricken mourner's secret weeping,
God sees the dark cold shadow, silent creeping,
Our hearts that cold distrust, or hate, are heaping
Full of snow.

O, what does the wide world know of real life,
Ours as it is, is inner, silent strife;
Of thoughts that ever flow,
Deep in the secret soul—what does it know
In each soul's realm of being, there's an ocean
Ever unknown to man; and yet in motion,
Shores and deep, with scenes that have their portion
Full of snow.

Green vales that tremble o'er earth's inner graves,
Daisies bloom white above the battle bones;
We surface gazers do not know
The hidden caves the ocean laves below.
There is a night that never knows a breaking,
The side God's heaven, some rise and yet no waking;
Sleep on the lids of joy, and moments flaking,
Full of snow.

Have ye not felt it? who have said God's hope,
The loved and lovely in the tearless tomb
Where God has made that home to know.
When from its resting place the bird must go,
Have ye not felt it? who alone are treading
Paths on which love no light is shedding,
Which dire desertion day and night is spreading,
Full of snow.

See, as I linger here, the clouds droop nigh,
Winds, storm, and night rush howling from the sky.
Hopeful, though sad, O God, I go;
For thou art kind of spring, as well as snow.
I know the time is short; if we are steady,
A home beyond, and falling flakes is ready,
Where'er the wider that and God's feet, shall eddy,
No more snow.

Knoxville, Feb. 22.

☞ The Whig Convention of Pennsylvania have nominated Hon. James Pollock, a celebrated Lawyer and Judge of Northumberland county, as their candidate for Governor at the next election.

☞ An attempt which was made by the pro-slavery party of Warsaw, Hancock county, to get up a meeting to endorse the Nebraska bill, resulted in the same manner in which the attempt did when made in this city, that is, in a complete failure. At least four-fifths of Col. Richardson's constituents are opposed to the Bill. How will he vote on it?

☞ James Warren, who was stabbed by Hilliard of the Long Pond Hotel, Lynn, is dead, and Hilliard has been committed to jail to await his trial. The murderer was married last summer to a young and beautiful lady, and a daughter of his, by a former wife, was to have been married on Sunday last, the day after the murder.

☞ We understand that in a day or two the cars on the New Albany and Salem Railroad will run from Crawfordsville to Green Castle, connecting there with trains for Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

☞ The Crawfordsville, (Ind.) Review, of the 18th, in an article upon the commercial and other prospects of this City, has the following very sensible remarks:

These things are practicable and we candidly believe the day is not far distant when they will be actually realized. Chicago must be our city, its location, its railroad and seaport advantages, its near proximity to New York, and the vast expanse of the very best soil in any country by which it is surrounded, render it emphatically the city of this entire north western region, and must soon be the great regulator of our Indiana commerce and agriculture. Many of the friends of Cincinnati may perhaps laugh at this, but no matter, their scoff will avail nothing, and future developments will soon put at rest all their doubts.

DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

☞ During a practice of more than twenty years Dr. McLane has attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge [illegible] now before the public [illegible]. It purges [illegible] and destroys worms with infallible certainty. It is of easy administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. [illegible] great Vermifuge.

P. S. Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison, are worthless. mh21

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Have effectually Cured a Liver Complaint of a most hopeless nature.—Mr. Thomas Clark, of Lake George, New South Wales, was seriously afflicted for years with a liver complaint. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly gave their opinion that his case was hopeless. In this situation, and when expecting that every day would terminate his earthly career, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, knowing him that he knew a person who was cured by them of that complaint. He adopted the advice, and found speedy relief from taking them, and was in a short time perfectly restored to health.

Banking and Exchange Office

F. GRANGER ADAMS,

44 CLARK STREET, 44.

Sight Exchange on New York, in sums to suit purchasers.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits.

Premium paid for Gold; also, for Chicago, Marine Co. and Eastern Bank Notes.

Highest price paid for Foreign Coin.

Land Warrants bought and sold and located.

Gold and Silver, at sale.

Illegal Currency taken for collection.

☞ Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Thousands of Cases of Consumption

Have been cured by the use of RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO.'S GENUINE MEDICAL COD LIVER OIL. [illegible]

CAUTION.—The great superiority and celebrity of our Oil [illegible] RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO. [illegible] United States.

New York, [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC!

THE Southern Michigan Telegraph Line, with reliable connecting offices throughout the Eastern and Southern States and the Canadas, is now fully prepared to do any business that may offer, with promptness and dispatch, equaled by no other Line.

OFFICE—At Hollis & Co.'s News Depot, next door south of Post Office, 93 Clark street.

THE ATLANTA BANK OF GEORGIA, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the subscribers, and the bills of which they are personally liable for [illegible] CHICAGO by the Agents of the Bank [illegible]

GEO. SMITH & CO.

New Goods Every Day.

MALTESE COLLARS,
MALTESE LACE,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
DO HANDKERCHIEFS.

Beautiful Dress Goods,

Silks, Bereges, Grenadines,

PRINTED DELAINES, BAREGE DO,

Stamped Goods for Embroidering,

SUCH AS

Bands, Collars, Chemisettes, &c.

PARASOLS AND BONNET RIBBONS.

All are quoted by

L. D. OLMSTED & Co.

143, LAKE ST. mh21

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FOR INSURANCE

In Responsible Eastern Companies.

ELDRIDGE & SMITH,
CLARK STREET ... 56
[illegible]

For New Books,

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS AND MAGAZINES, LITERARY AND NEWSPAPERS, CALL AT

Danenhower's,

NO. 123, LAKE STREET

TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tax [illegible] paid without delay, as costs will be added on and after the 15th day of April [illegible]

[illegible] that all Lands on which taxes [illegible] Treasurer.

WANTED.

BY a young Gentleman who is every way competent, a situation as Book Keeper. Satisfactory reference [illegible]

ALSO WANTED.—By several young men, situations as Clerks, either in wholesale or retail establishments. Apply to JONES & BONNER, 96 Dearborn st. mh21

BOARD WANTED.

TWO Merchants and two Professional Gentlemen are [illegible]

STREET MAKING AT HOLSTEIN.

WANTED—To contract for Making Twelve Miles of Streets at Holstein. Inquire of CLARK & LOSING, 100 Randolph st. mh21

FOR SALE.

A good Canal Boat for sale, suitable for [illegible] wood. Letters directed to Box [illegible] Chicago P. O., will meet with attention. mh21-1tap*

TO RENT.

61—And possession given immediately, a first rate Store, [illegible] suitable for a Wholesale Dry Goods or Clothing Warehouse. Inquire of J. A. MARSHALL & CO., 16 Dearborn st. mh21

TO RENT.

WHARFING LOT on the South Branch, [illegible] feet front on the river. Also, for sale, [illegible] renting for $200 per year. Price $800. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, 69 Wells st. mh21

LOTS & LANDS FOR SALE.

4 ACRES, having 250 feet front on North Branch, [illegible]

LANDS.

[illegible] GOCHRAN & LYON, cor. Clinton & Lake sts.

FOR RENT.

TWO FRAME DWELLINGS, situated on Buffalo near Randolph st. Possession given the 15th of April. Apply to JONES & BONNER, 96 Dearborn st.

Also—Wanted, by a married man, a situation as Porter in a store. The best of references given. mh21

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.

A GENTLEMAN and his Wife, or two Gentlemen, will be received into a private family where no other boarders are taken. House well situated and healthy—[illegible] Chicago, post-paid. mh21 1w*

Zinc Paints.

THIS NEW JERSEY ZINC CO. are prepared to execute orders for their valuable White Zinc Paint, which is now acknowledged to be superior to lead in Whiteness, [illegible]

A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, [illegible]

[illegible] MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, 45 Dey st., New York.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

COMPLETION OF THE ST. NICHOLAS.—The Proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, New York, [illegible] TREADWELL, ACKER & CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

120 by 100 feet, cor Ontario and Dearborn sts. North [illegible]

[illegible] LANDS NEAR THE CITY. [illegible]

AYRES & HAMILTON, 101 Randolph st.

MERCHANTS, SHOPKEEPERS, LAWYERS AND OTHERS.

HAVING Books and Accounts to be kept, [illegible] Bell's Commercial College [illegible]

New Coal Yard.

SHEFFIELD COAL is now offered for sale on Clark south of [illegible] SHEFFIELD MINING CO.

JOHN H. THOMPSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

OFFICE NO. 77 RANDOLPH ST., up stairs. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NEW COLLARS WITH TABS—Also, Lace Collars, [illegible] STANLEY & HUTCHINS, 66 Lake st.

A SMALL lot of entirely new EMBROIDERED GOODS, just received by STANLEY & HUTCHINS, 66 Lake st.

NEW YORK JOURNAL.—For March, for sale by KEEN & CO.

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID—Assorted sizes. Copying Ink. Red Ink. Harrison's Carmine Ink. [illegible] For sale at KEENS 148 Lake st.

FABER PENCILS.

FABER ROUND PENCILS. [illegible] For sale at KEENS, 148 Lake st.

500 LBS NEW MAPLE SUGAR—Just rec'd by J. B. DOGGETT.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, SATINETTS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF LARGE INVOICES of Goods for the Spring and Summer Trade, [illegible]

[illegible] 21 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, [illegible] the different Express lines [illegible]

[illegible] G. A. SHELDON, Agent.

DR. JOHN L. PAGE,

No. 101 LAKE STREET, CORNER OF WELLS, (Over Bunyan's Hardware Store,) CHICAGO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE C. WALKER will become a Partner with us on the first of March. The business thereafter will be conducted under the name of C. WALKER & SONS.
CHARLES WALKER,
CHARLES H. WALKER.

1854.

Grand Haven & Chicago Line.

[illegible]

500 BBLS N. O. SUGAR—[illegible] REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,
Monday, March 20—7 P. M.

The market to-day was extremely dull, scarcely anything doing. We heard of no sales of winter Wheat, and but a small quantity of spring was sold at $1—which is the ruling rate. Corn continues to change hands at 45c ⅌ 60 lbs. [illegible] Other articles are unchanged in rates.

We quote sales and nominal rates as follows:

FLOUR—City Mills No. 1 Ex. Sup. [illegible]

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prime quality [illegible]

WHEAT.—Prime lots of winter for milling will command [illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

RYE—Rates range from [illegible] according to quality.

EGGS.—Plenty, and selling at [illegible]

BUTTER.—Ranges in price from [illegible] for fair to prime qualities.

POULTRY.—[illegible]

CANAL RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

[illegible]

(BY THE UNION LINE.)

NEW YORK MARKET—March 20—P. M.

FLOUR—There is more firmness in our market for Western and State, and the demand is [illegible] for export. [illegible]

GRAIN—Good degree of firmness in WHEAT market, and buyers and sellers are apart in their views. [illegible]

WHISKY—Market heavy. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Moderate demand for Pork [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

MONDAY, MARCH 20—ARRIVED.

Steamer Fashion, Newberry, Two Rivers, [illegible]
Schr Magic, Bartlett, Grand River, 50 m lumber
[illegible]
Scow Wm. Brown, Racine, 10 cords wood, 10 m brick

CLEARED.

Steamer Traveller, Cooper, Sheboygan
Schr Active, Hackett, Milwaukee.

CANAL—ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

NewSteam Tobacco Works.

A. B. BATTIN,

PRACTICAL TOBACCONIST,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in choice

Fine Cut Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, SNUFF, &c.

DEALERS find it greatly to their interest to buy this brand for sale. [illegible]

GARDEN CITY STEAM TOBACCO WORKS. MARKET ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

First Brick Block North of the Garden City House.

ABBEY & RATHBUN,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

And Proprietors of the

EMPIRE GRAIN WAREHOUSE AND ELEVATORS,

Capable of storing 200,000 bushels, and elevating 6,000 bushels [illegible]

OSWEGO.............NEW YORK.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.

[illegible]

Chicago & Saut Ste. Marie Line.

1854.

THE Steamer BALTIC, Capt. [illegible] will run the coming season between Chicago and Saut Ste. Marie as follows: [illegible]

W. P. SWIFT & CO., Agents.

1854. 1854.

C. WALKER & SONS,

VESSEL OWNERS,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, PORK, SALT, LUMBER, &c. &c.

72 SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.

AGENTS FOR THE

New York and Cincinnati Line,

BOSTON & CINCINNATI LINE.

[illegible]

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Peoria and Chicago Line,

On the Illinois and Michigan Canal and Illinois River. [illegible]

C. WALKER & SONS.

Important to Shippers.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad,

IN connection with the different Eastern Roads are now prepared to forward Freight of all descriptions through to Buffalo and New York, at the following rates per 100 pounds: [illegible]

JOHN H. EDWARDS, Freight Agent.

300 BBLS GOLDEN SYRUP—landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1100 BBLS REFINED AND PLANTATION Molasses—for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 BOXES NEW M. R. RAISINS—Landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

FOR ODENSBURG.

THE New and commodious Upper Cabin Propeller [illegible] MATHER & CO.

TO FARMERS AND BUILDERS.

GROUND LAND PLASTER, [illegible] CALCINED PLASTER, [illegible]

JAMES M. PATTON.

RICH GOODS!

ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL AT

T. B. Carter's,

130....LAKE STREET....130.

JUST opened, one of the finest assortments of Dress Goods [illegible]

GOLD EMBD SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

BONNETS.

Of the Spring styles, in Lace, Straw and other kinds, [illegible] T. B. CARTER.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.

THE stock and fixtures of one of the best [illegible]

BARBERS COMBINATION.

[illegible]

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED—A large quantity of [illegible]

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND [illegible]

PINT and Half Pint Bottles [illegible]

FEATHER DUSTERS—A large variety, for sale by [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

THEATRE.

J. H. McVICKER.........STAGE MANAGER

Engagement of the accomplished Actress

MLLE. MARIE DURET.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1854

Will be performed the drama of the

GREEN BUSHES.

Or, the Huntress of the Mississippi.

[illegible]

To conclude with the FOUR SISTERS

[illegible]

ADMITTANCE—To the First Circle and Parquette, 50c. [illegible]

F. MARSHALL, Treasurer.

Ole Bull's First Grand Concert,

THIS EVENING.

OLE BULL

Begs leave to announce that he will give his first Grand Concert in the TREMONT HALL on

This Tuesday Evening, March 21,

On which occasion he will be assisted by Signorina ADELINA PATTI, the Musical Phenomenon,

MAURICE STRAKOSCH, the Great Pianist, Musical Director and Conductor.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. [illegible] (This composition contains [illegible]) .... M. STRAKOSCH.
2. [illegible] Cavatina—from Verdi's Opera of Ernani [illegible] Signorina ADELINA PATTI.
3. [illegible] .... OLE BULL.
4. [illegible] .... M. STRAKOSCH.
5. Coming through the Rye—sung by .... Signorina ADELINA PATTI.
6. Fantasia [illegible] from the Opera of "La [illegible]" and "La Favorita," composed and performed by .... OLE BULL.

PART II.

1. [illegible] .... M. STRAKOSCH.
2. [illegible] .... OLE BULL.
3. [illegible] .... Signorina ADELINA PATTI.
4. [illegible] .... OLE BULL.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The price of admission has been fixed as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

WINCHELL.

IS COMING IN HIS NEW SKETCHES on the Californ[illegible]

T. J. WINCHELL.

LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

105 AND A HALF ACRES ON STATE ST. PLANK [illegible]

[illegible]

ALSO FOR LEASE.

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

WM. DODSWORTH,

GENERAL

Auction and Commission Merchant,

142 LAKE STREET, 142.

[illegible]

RANKIN & COBB,

GENERAL

Auction and Commission Merchants,

[illegible]

GRUBB & WILLMARTH,

AUCTION & COMMISSION,

204 Lake st., Chicago, Illinois, (FOR PRIOR BUILDING.)

[illegible]

WE will sell on THURSDAY morning, March 23, at 10 o'clock, [illegible]

GRUBB & WILLMARTH.

DRY GOODS & FURS.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, [illegible]

GRUBB & WILLMARTH.

WM. H. HASKELL,

AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, No. 1 Water Street, Peoria, Illinois.

☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

JAMES A. MARSHALL & CO.,

Auction & Commission Merchants

For the Sale of

LOTS, LANDS, GOODS, VESSELS, STOCKS, &

No 16 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

L. & F. MUNSELL & CO.,

[illegible]

ELECTION NOTICES.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, W. D.

[illegible]

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

[illegible]

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

[illegible]

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

[illegible]

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, S. D.

[illegible]

SOUTH CHICAGO—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

[illegible]

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

[illegible]

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, WEST DIVISION.

[illegible]

FOR COLLECTOR.

[illegible]

TOWN COLLECTOR, N. D.

[illegible]

TOWN COLLECTOR, SOUTH CHICAGO.

[illegible]

FOR TOWN COLLECTOR, W. D.

[illegible]

APRIL ELECTION.

TOWN COLLECTOR—NORTH CHICAGO.

[illegible]

WATER COMMISSIONER.

[illegible]

FOR WATER COMMISSIONER.

[illegible]

WATER COMMISSIONER, W. D.

[illegible]

The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL MATTERS.

OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERT.—The public is informed that those tickets which have been purchased for Ole Bull's first grand Concert are good only for this evening.

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THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

OLE BULL, the unrivalled violinist, with his talented associates, M. STRAKOSCH and little PATTI, give the first Concert of the series this evening at Tremont Hall. The desire to hear this accomplished troupe is very great, and those who have secured seats for themselves will be counted as the "fortunate ones" among the crowd which will grace the company on their appearance to-night. The programme, published in another column, shows a selection of pieces of no ordinary interest—compositions which but few possess the genius to render correctly, and which deserve to be heard when an opportunity is presented.

THEATRE.—On last evening Mr. Couldock took his benefit, and left for St. Louis, where he opens an engagement immediately on his arrival. We trust he will soon revisit us. He will be received with a hearty welcome.

On this evening the accomplished artiste M'lle Marie Duret opens an engagement, in the play of "Green Bushes."

NEW BUILDINGS.—The lot at the corner of South Water and Clark streets, which has been made vacant by the removal of the old and partially burned buildings which encumbered it, is to be immediately improved by the erection of four large stores, five stories in height. The west 60 feet of the property belongs to L. P. Hilliard, Esq., and the east 20 feet to Capt. A. Bigelow.—The building will be 85 feet in height, above the ground—with a cellar 8 feet, and will cost about $25,000. It is expected that it will be completed about the 1st of September. The mason work will be done by Messrs. Heald & Waterhouse; the carpenters are Messrs. Boggs & Smith.

NEW BOAT.—A new canal boat of 125 tons burthen, named "W. S. Gurnee," was the only craft that cleared from the office in this city on Saturday last. She was launched last week from a yard on the South Branch, and was built for the stone trade, to ply between this port and Athens, for which place she cleared. She is represented as being built of the best materials and very strongly fastened.

CLARK STREET BRIDGE.—Workmen were yesterday busily engaged constructing a foot-path across the river above Clark street bridge, preparatory to the removal of that structure which will take place in a few days. It is built on floats, with the necessary draw for the passage of vessels, and will be a great convenience to pedestrians.

ARRIVALS BY CANAL.—The first boats of the season from points on the Canal, arrived here yesterday, but none from farther South than Ottawa. Boats from LaSalle with loads of corn may be looked for through to-day.

FOR NEBRASKA.—Some fifteen or twenty men left this city yesterday morning, by the Rock Island Railroad, for Nebraska, via. St. Louis and Sarpee City. We are informed that others will follow in a few days.

TO MERCHANTS, SHOPKEEPERS, LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—We call the attention of Merchants, Shop Keepers, Lawyers and Mechanics, to the advertisement in another column, in relation to Book Keeping. To those who have not enough of such business to justify the employment of a regular Book Keeper, the opportunity offered by Bell's Commercial College will be found to possess great advantages. It is not only cheaper but it enables persons to keep all of their accounts posted in the best business style.—The system is extensively practiced in the Eastern Cities, and is becoming more popular as its advantages are understood. For a few dollars a mechanic, shop-keeper, or lawyer, can have his books kept posted and his business never suffer from that neglect which is almost sure to result, where there is not enough to be done to employ a clerk especially for such work.

COAL.—We direct attention to the advertisement of the Sheffield Mining Company in this morning's paper. We have been using the coal from these mines in our office for some time past, and find it to be of a very good quality.—It is offered quite low.

☞ The Recorder's Court was occupied yesterday in the trial of E. J. Mason, E. La Mar, Wm. Morrissey, Martin Brooks and John T. Peterson; for robbing David Berry, an Englishman, in the vicinity of Buffalo street, on the night of February 28th. From 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon was occupied in empanneling a Jury. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned last evening.

POLICE COURT.

Before Mayor MILLIKEN—Monday morning, March 20.

Thomas Baker, was charged with being drunk and abusive to his family, but there being no witnesses against him, he was discharged.

Elizabeth Dochee, long known in the courts, was again before the Court on a charge of drunkenness. She was quickly disposed of by a fine of $1 and the bestowal of a ticket for ten days. Biddy begged to be let off, saying that she didn't want to be parted from her children. The city, however, was too old to be bothered.

James McCarthy, was up for being drunk—the first time, he said, for 17 years. After paying $3 42, he was allowed to go free.

Patrick Conner, was charged with being drunk and prowling about the premises of another. A fine of $2 settled his account.

Jacob Ragle, was found on the corner of Wabash avenue and South Water street, leaning against a building, moving himself from a whisky bottle. The stereotyped fine of $3 was entered against him.

James P'Flintler, was found at 12 o'clock on Saturday evening, and making an attempt at burglary, but no [illegible] against him, he was let off with a $3 fine.

Henry McCluskey, for giving a free [illegible] in Clark street, about 9½ o'clock on Saturday evening, "and acting very much like a drunken man," as the witness testified, was fined the usual amount—$3 and costs.

There was but little variety in the cases, all of them being victims of spreeing during Saturday and Sunday. A harder looking set of "old topers" is seldom seen in a court room.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

☞ Use Guudry's Commercial Writing Fluid. (Mr. John Guudry of the [illegible] Cincinnati.) It is superior to Arnold's English Fluid—it is free of sediment, [illegible] and warranted to [illegible] all the Courts, Banks, and [illegible] business houses throughout the South and West. To be found at Book Houses in general.

W. B. [illegible], Agent.

A GREAT SENSATION.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

THEATRE.

Engagement of the accomplished Actress MISS MARIE DURET,

Ole Bull's First Grand Concert, THIS EVENING.

OLE BULL

This Tuesday Evening, March 21,

ADELINA PATTI, ... MAURICE STRAKOSCH, ...

PROGRAMME. [illegible]

J. MARSHALL, Treasurer.

WINGRELL [illegible]

LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

105 ACRES ... ON STATE ST. PLANK ROAD [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

WM. DODSWORTH, Auction and Commission Merchant,

Auction and Commission Merchants

AUCTION & COMMISSION.

JAMES A. MARSHALL & CO., Auction & Commission Merchants

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POLICE COURT.

Before Mayor MILLIKEN—Monday morning, March 20.

Thomas Baker, was charged with being drunk and abusive to his family, but there being no witnesses against him, he was discharged.

Elizabeth Decker, long known in the courts, was again before the Court on a charge of drunkenness. She was quickly disposed of by a fine of $1 and the bestowal of a ticket for ten days. Biddy begged to be let off, saying that she did'nt want to be parted from her children. The story, however, was too old to be believed.

James McCarthy, was up for being drunk—the first time, he said, for 11 years. After paying $4 42, he was allowed to go free.

Patrick Conner, was charged with being drunk and prowling about the premises of another. A fine of $3, settled his account.

Jacob Ragle, was found on the corner of Wabash avenue and South Water street, leaning against a building, nursing himself from a whisky bottle. The stereotyped fine of $3 was entered against him.

James P. Butler, was drunk at 10½ o'clock on Saturday evening, and making an attempt at burglary, but no felonious design being proved against him, he was let off with a $1 fine.

Henry McCloskey, for giving a free concert in Clark street, about 2½ o'clock on Sunday evening, "and acting very much like a drunken man," as the witness testified, was fined the usual amount—$3 and costs.

There was but little variety in the cases, all of them being victims of spreeing during Saturday and Sunday. A harder looking set of "old topers" is seldom seen in a court room.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

☞ Use Gundry's Commercial Writing Fluid, (Mr. John Gundry of the Mercantile College, Cincinnati.) It is superior to Arnold's English Fluid—it is free of sediment, has no, *[illegible]* and warranted to not mould—it is now used in all the Courts, Banks, and Insurance offices, and business houses throughout the South and West. To be found at Book Houses in general.

W. B. Mason, Agent.

A GREAT SENSATION.

DR. A. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM [illegible]

NEW YORK & BOSTON DAILY PAPERS. [illegible]

JOHN WEST. 197 Lake Street 197

CARPET AND FURNISH'G WAREHOUSE.

The above establishment is now open, with a choice selection of NEW GOODS.

CARPETS, Velvets, Tapestry, 3 ply and Ingrain ... JOHN WEST, 197 Lake st. [illegible]

FAMILY LINENS, Table Cloths and Napkins ... JOHN WEST, 197 Lake st. [illegible]

CURTAIN MATERIALS, PAPER HANGINGS ... [illegible]

Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS!

205 SOUTH WATER ST. 205

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND TRANSIT FROM the manufacturers, the largest stock and variety of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods ever offered in this market. [illegible]

A LETTER FROM CAPT. GIBBS [illegible]

THOMAS HALE, Storage, Forwarding and Commission MERCHANT.

WAREHOUSE, NORTH WATER STREET (Near Clark st. bridge,) CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS.

DEALER IN SALT, COAL, WATER LIME, GRIND STONES, &c.

Agent for the following responsible Lines: CLINTON LINE. ... ECKFORD & OHIO TRANSPORTATION CO. ... PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. *Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.* [illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned ... [illegible]

1854. GEO. W. CHAPMAN, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, OFFICE, DOOLITTLE BLOCK, WATER St., OSWEGO, NEW YORK. [illegible]

LUBIN'S GENUINE EXTRACTS for the Handkerchief ... McMILLAN.

CHICAGO MINING CO. OF LAKE SUPERIOR. [illegible] ASHLEY GILBERT, Treasurer. THOMAS WEBB, Secretary.

CONTRACTOR'S SALE. [illegible] STUART, ANDERSON & CO.

FRESH WHITE FISH AND MACKINAW TROUT. [illegible] W. G. STRONG.

WM. MOUNTENEY & CO. Coppersmiths, Plumbers & Sheet Iron Workers.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD COMPANIES. [illegible]

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND DRAUGHTSMEN. [illegible] J. O. WHITCOMB.

Pittsfield (Mass.) Young Ladies' Institute.

REV. W. H. TYLER, A. M., & J. HOLMES AGNEW, D. D., Principals and Proprietors. [illegible]

STILL THEY COME. ANOTHER LOT OF LADIES RICH EMBROIDERIES ... BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS. *Extra Rich Embroidered and Low Lined Collars.* MUSLIN LACE. BEAUTIFUL STRIPED DRESS SILKS. [illegible] STANLEY & HUTCHINS.

WHITEWASHING, COLORING, PAINTING, WASHING AND IRONING. [illegible]

DIRECT FROM NEW ORLEANS. 100 HHDS. SUGAR [illegible] J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

"PRESERVE THE DOCUMENTS." THE NEBRASKA QUESTION [illegible] D. B. COOKE & CO., 123 Lake st.

REFINED SUGAR. [illegible] J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

TABLE LINENS. [illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE. DR. A. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM COMES GREETING!

Dr. A. L. Adams'

DR. A. L. ADAMS' LIVER BALSAM, THE GREAT PANACEA OF DISEASE. [illegible]

THE ONLY RELIABLE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED. [illegible]

Only Reliable Harbinger of Health TO THE AFFLICTED, EVERYWHERE. [illegible]

IRON GRASP OF THE MONSTER DISEASE. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOOK HERE! A BEAUTIFUL ... JOHN S. BUCHANAN, 100 Randolph st.

FOR SALE, IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY. 3 BLOCKS in Section 27 ... HARDING & FITCH, No. 7 Clark street.

ALSO, 4 LOTS on North Clark street, near the River, at HARDING & FITCH'S, No. 7 Clark street.

HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE. [illegible] J. A. MARSHALL & CO., 15 Dearborn st.

LARGE WATER LOTS FOR SALE. [illegible] CLARK & LORING, 150 Randolph st.

BRIGHTON. LOT 38 in Brighton, for sale at a bargain ... J. A. MARSHALL & CO.

FOR SALE. [illegible] SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL, 150 Lake st.

THOMAS WEBB, General Land Agent,

CONTRACTOR FOR IMPROVING REAL ESTATE. OFFICE 43 DEARBORN STREET. [illegible]

WANTED. A Partner in a Brewery in this city. THOS. WEBB.

CLEAR SIDING. SEVERAL ... F. W. GATES & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT. [illegible] J. A. MARSHALL & CO.

PANORAMA FOR SALE. AN IMMENSE MOVING MIRROR of the Land Route to California ... GRUBB & WILLMARTH, 24 Lake st.

VESSELS FOR SALE. [illegible] REESE, LYON & CO.

BUSINESS FOR SALE. TO BE SOLD ... HORNER & CRONE.

FOR SALE ... HORNER & CRONE. [illegible]

TO BE LEASED ... HORNER & CRONE.

FOR SALE. AT an excellent bargain ... J. S. BUCHANAN, 100 Randolph st.

FOR SALE, several very Eligible Residence Lots, in the North Division, on liberal time ... J. S. BUCHANAN, 100 Randolph street.

BLOCKS FOR SALE. [illegible] GOODMAN & LYON.

TO RENT. THREE DWELLING HOUSES ... MAY. H. PORTER.

HOUSE AND LOT TO RENT OR SELL. [illegible] RICHMOND & CO.

FOR SALE. [illegible]

HOTEL SITE TO LEASE. [illegible] T. WRIGHT.

A RARE CHANCE. [illegible]

BLOCK FOR SALE. [illegible] SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS. [illegible] STANLEY & HUTCHINS.

CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, &c. HEALTH PRESERVED BY THE USE OF A [illegible] JOHN DUNHAM & SONS.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES! 100 [illegible] KEEN'S, 148 Lake street.

NOTICE. THE COPARTNERSHIP [illegible]

NOTICE. WM. B. KEEN, will continue the Book and Stationery business [illegible]

PEREIRA'S MATERIA MEDICA. 20 COPIES [illegible] KEEN'S, 148 Lake street.

WHITE CLOUD MILLS WILMINGTON FLOUR [illegible]

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES [illegible]

CHICAGO BOOK TRADE.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 111 ... Lake Street ... 111 PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, Wholesale and Retail.

Ford's History of Illinois.

A GREAT BOOK FOR AGENTS! IN PRESS. [illegible] S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

List of New Books, February 1st.

THE HEARTH STONE ... [illegible]

WORKS OF JOHN C. CALHOUN—Vol. 4, $2.00.

ALCOHOL, and the Constitution of Man—By Edward L. Youmans.

AN ATTIC PHILOSOPHER IN PARIS—Or, A Peep at the World from a Garret.

FLUSH TIMES IN ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI—A series of Sketches, by J. G. Baldwin.

LINNY LOCKWOOD—By Catherine Crowe.

JOHN—Or, Is a Cousin in the Hand worth two Cousins in the Bush?

THE INVALID'S OWN BOOK ... [illegible]

A WEEK'S DELIGHT—Or, Games and Stories for the Parlor and Fireside.

A HAND-BOOK OF GERMAN LITERATURE—By J. G. Adler ...

SPANISH GRAMMAR—By M. Schele De Vere.

MECHANICAL THEORY OF STORMS—By T. Bassnett.

New Books received by nearly every express, at 111 LAKE ST., S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

A BOOK OF PLANS FOR CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES ... S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL WORK. OUTLINES OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE GLOBE ... Edward Hitchcock ... S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

THIRD THOUSAND!

THE DOOM OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY— [illegible] S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

THE HUMOROUS SPEAKER. BY OLIVER OLDHAM. [illegible] S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

HORTICULTURIST FOR 1854. [illegible] S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

Swan's Patent Atmospheric Soda Fountain,

OR MINERAL WATER APPARATUS. L. B. SWAN & CO., Proprietors, Rochester, New York. SEARS & SMITH, General Agents, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible] JOHN ROGERS.

NO SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA. THE VOICE OF GOD AGAINST NATIONAL CRIME. [illegible] S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

WILLIAM E. OTTO, No. 71 Lake Street, Chicago. OFFERS ... Wall Paper [illegible]

The Niagara Pail & Tub Company, BUFFALO, N. Y.

CONTINUE to manufacture and keep on hand ... [illegible]

BOARD. TWO Rooms with Board, for a Gentleman and his Wife [illegible]

NEW SPRING BONNETS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE MILLINERY EMPORIUM, NO. 90 LAKE ST. [illegible]

MORE NEW GOODS!

BY EXPRESS, AT 66 ... Lake St. ... 66.

ANOTHER lot of RICH EMBROIDERIES [illegible] STANLEY & HUTCHINS.

BELT RIBBONS, BELT BUCKLES. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED. AT DIX'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, No. 1 Clark st. [illegible]

BLANK BOOKS. LEDGERS and JOURNALS [illegible] KEEN'S, 148 Lake street.

MILWAUKEE BRICK. A CARGO just received and for sale ... JAMES H. BOGUE.

TORTOISE SHELL, FINE TOOTH AND BACK COMBS [illegible] STANLEY & HUTCHINS.

EMBROIDERING BRAIDS [illegible] STANLEY & HUTCHINS.

Nails. AT COST FOR CASH. 1500 KEGS OF NAILS AT COST [illegible]

50 DOZ. AMES' SHOVELS [illegible]

REMOVAL. F. NEWHALL has moved his FRUIT STORE [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH

EXPRESSLY REPORTED FOR THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

HOUSE.—This morning the Agricultural part of Patent Office Report was received and referred to Committee on Patents.

A resolution of the Georgia Legislature, presented in favor of the non-intervention doctrine of the subject of slavery as embodied in the Nebraska bill. A similar resolution from the Mississippi Legislature was presented. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Babcock, from the Naval Committee, reported joint resolution providing abolishing the contract system for supplying the Navy, taking the contracts out of the hands of speculators and permitting the Department to go into open market.

Mr. Washburn offered a resolution granting to each State 300,000 acres of land for general educational purposes.

SENATE.—Committee communications were received from the War Department; one in reference to Williamson's report of Pacific Railroad. Referred to Special Committee. Several against the Nebraska bill, presented by Seward, Wade, Allen and Fessenden.

Wade presented a petition asking recognition of the independence of the Republic of Liberia.

Mr. Badger said he would take the opportunity to make a few remarks, which he intended to make on expected remonstrance of his own constituents against the Nebraska bill.

NEW YORK, March 20.

A letter from Havana states that American citizens in that place addressed a remonstrance to Secretary Marcy against the Black Warrior outrage. The Cuban Government is silent about the affair. It is generally rumored that the French Admiral has tendered the aid of his fleet in case of any fillibuster attempt from the U. States.

The steamer Crescent City arrived yesterday P. M. from New Orleans and Havana. She sailed from Havana on the 14th. Nothing had transpired at Havana since the seizure of the Black Warrior.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.

A fire occurred here last night, which destroyed 13 valuable stores, and damaged several others. Several firemen badly injured and one killed. Loss, $228,000.

A MEDICINE FOR ALL SEASONS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills cure all complaints and at once, and may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances, with perfect safety. They are natured to the human constitution, and while they do not injure even the most delicate, there is scarcely a malady in the whole catalogue of human ills, but will yield to their influence.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels from bilious and putrid humors, and purify the blood; and are, therefore, certain to drive pain or distress of every description from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits.

The Genuine is for sale by [illegible] S. Sawyer, 121 Lake st. Henry Ebbitt, 117 Randolph st., and by Agents in all parts of the United States.

Principal Office, 169 Race st., Philadelphia.

☞ One of the most talented and experienced physicians in our country, and one of the most successful in his private practice is Dr. James McClintock, of Philadelphia. [illegible]

"Dr. McClintock is just the person whose experience and reputation will beget that complete confidence in the public ... [illegible]"

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

☞ We wish to call the attention of the public to a source of luxury, comfort and happiness ... [illegible]

Lyon's Kathairon is but 25 cents, in large bottles. Sold throughout the world, by all dealers. D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

BALDNESS CURED.

EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE.

For Restoring the Hair on Heads NEARLY BALD, and to prevent the Hair from falling, is winning golden opinions of persons who are using it. This is a new article, recently introduced, is a sure thing for Baldness, and will stand the test of a discerning public.

WM. McMILLAN, corner State and Randolph streets, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Chicago and surrounding country.

Mississippi & Rock River Junction R. R. Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Mississippi and Rock River Junction Railroad Company, that calls have been made to the subscription of the Capital Stock of said Company of twenty per cent, payable as follows:

Five per cent on the third day of January, 1854.
Five per cent on the third day of February, 1854.
Five per cent on the sixth day of March, 1854.
Five per cent on the sixth day of April, 1854.

At the Office of CHARLES DEMENT, At Dixon, Lee County, Ill.

By order of the Directors. ... PECK, Treasurer pro tem.

Fox River Valley R. R. Co.

☞ Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above Company, that calls have been made upon the subscription to the Capital Stock thereof as follows, viz:

Five per cent payable the first of May next.
Five per cent payable the first of June next.
Five per cent payable the first of July next.
Five per cent payable the first of August next.
Five per cent payable the first of September next.

By order of the Board. A. J. WALDRON, Sec'y. Elgin, March 10, 1854.

DR. C. MENDING'S FEMALE CATHOLICON may be had at the Drug Stores generally, at Chicago, in a few weeks. [illegible]

T. G. & A. L. ROWE,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LINSEED OIL,

188 ... Front Street ... 188. NEW YORK.

SOMETHING NEW

IN THE AGRICULTURAL LINE.

CORN'S PATENT CORNPLANTER and CULTIVATOR [illegible]

MOULD & GREENE'S CHICAGO MUSIC STORE.

PIANO FORTES.

WE have for sale of the manufacture of the following well known Pianos, viz: HALLET & CUMSTON, Boston. ... BACON & RAVEN, N. Y. [illegible] MOULD & GREENE.

LAWRENCE, MALONY & CO'S LIQUORS, PURE SPIRITS AND COLOGNE [illegible]

FRESH FIGS. 1000 LBS. FRESH FIGS—Just rec'd by J. B. DOGGETT.

NEW YORK HAMS. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION. [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION. [illegible] By ANDREW BROWN Att'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. GEORGE H. SPRING ... C. A. SPRING & SON. [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of WILLIAMS, KYERSON & CO. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN— [illegible]

Bell's Commercial College.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT. [illegible]

To Country and City Merchants.

THE subscribers beg leave to solicit the attention of the trade to their very choice stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYES, PAINTS, COLORS, &c. [illegible] STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER.

LAND SURVEYING.

HANCHETT & GREELE, Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers [illegible]

1854. MATHER & CO., 1854. Forwarding and Commission Merchants. OFFICE 145 SOUTH WATER STREET. WAREHOUSE on the river, cor. LaSalle st. (North side.) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

They keep coming to get the Certain Cough Destroyer. WHY DO YOU COUGH? [illegible]

Machine Tool Manufactory,

ROCHESTER, N. Y. [illegible] PITKIN, 76 S. Water st.

WILLIAMS, THOMPSON & CO. Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

10 SOUTH WATER STREET. HAVE on hand and are now receiving the following Goods [illegible]

Piano Fortes.

BOARDMAN & GRAY

Dolce Campana Attachment, [illegible]

TEN FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS, At the principal INSTITUTE FAIRS IN THE STATES. [illegible] Jenny Lind, Strakosch, ... [illegible]

Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise [illegible] GRANNIS & MANN.

FRESH SALT WATER FISH. [illegible]

A NEW ARTICLE. [illegible] J. A. SMITH & CO., 119 Lake st.

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company, NEW YORK. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

WADSWORTH & LOUNSBURY, GENERAL INS. AGENTS, Corner of Randolph and Dearborn Sts., Chicago.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY. CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO. ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. WESTERN MASS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. [illegible] WADSWORTH & LOUNSBURY.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. [illegible]

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY. UTICA, N. Y.

Authorized Capital ... $200,000. Paid in and Secured ... 100,000. DIRECTORS. [illegible] OFFICERS. [illegible] A. T. ROCKWELL, Sec'y. [illegible]

MOHAWK VALLEY *Farmers' Insurance Co.,* SCOTIA, N. Y. CAPITAL ... $250,000. [illegible] A. H. SHREVE, General Agent ... [illegible] J. C. WHITE, ...

North Western Insurance Company. THE COMPANY, chartered in 1853, by the Legislature of New York [illegible] JULIUS WHITE, Agent.

WANTS.

WANTED—FOR CALIFORNIA. [illegible]

WANTED. A LOT OF LAND ... A. G. BURLEY & CO.

LUMBER VESSEL WANTED. WANTED to Charter, a LUMBER VESSEL [illegible]

WANTED. PROPERTY on West Lake and West Randolph streets [illegible] GOODMAN & LYON, Cor. Lake and Clinton sts.

NOTICE. WANTED—Six or eight journeymen Tinsmiths [illegible] THOS. GEORGE & CO., 231 Lake st.

CLEMENTS LINE. THE STEAMERS TRAVELLER and PACIFIC [illegible] E. K. COLLINS [illegible]

H. G. DECKER, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT NO. 7 NORTH CLARK STREET. (First door north of Clark st. bridge.) [illegible] H. G. DECKER.

EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE. Tobacco & Cigars. ONE MILLION CIGARS CONSTANTLY ON HAND! DANIELS & BROTHER, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of CIGARS and TOBACCO, beg to announce to the PUBLIC OF CHICAGO AND NEIGHBORHOOD, That they have leased the store under the MATTESON HOUSE. [illegible] *NEW YORK PRICES.* W. T. & A. J. DANIELS.

HATS. THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW PREPARED ... [illegible] J. A. SMITH & CO., 119 Lake st.

RECEIVED THIS DAY FROM NEW York by Express— [illegible] J. A. SMITH & CO.

1854. SPRING STYLE. 1854. HATS. CALVERT & BARSTOW, 134 ... LAKE STREET ... 134. *SPRING STYLE OF HATS.* [illegible]

CHICAGO PAPER DEPOT. 48 ... STATE STREET ... 48. 500 REAMS MANILLA WRAPPING PAPER [illegible] BUTLER & HUNT.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES [illegible]

PRINTING PAPER. A RICH article, of sizes named [illegible] WARREN & CO.

GARDEN CITY INSTITUTE. NOS. 69 & 71 ... ADAMS STREET. [illegible] N. C. SNOW.

MUSIC—[illegible] GUERNSEY & TOY.

BOILERS FOR SALE. CONSTANTLY on hand of the best quality ... F. W. GATES & CO.

ENAMELLED ... THOMPSON, JOHNSON & CO.

100 BOXES ASSORTED BRANDS PLUG Tobacco ... C. F. AVERY & CO.

100 ... C. F. AVERY & CO.

100 COILS ASSORTED SIZES WATER ROPE ... C. F. AVERY & CO.

100 ... C. F. AVERY & CO.

50 KITS NEW MACKEREL ... C. F. AVERY & CO.

400 ... C. F. AVERY & CO.

20 BBLS NO. 1 ... C. F. AVERY & CO.

ENAMELLED ... THOMPSON, JOHNSON & CO. [illegible]

MISCELLANOUS.

Art of Dress Cutting. *State Street House, near Madison street.* MRS. HIBBARD respectfully informs the Ladies [illegible]

Coal Mine. THE Subscriber offers for sale a Lease ... [illegible] J. SIMMONS, Administrator.

JONES & BONNER, Intelligence Office, 88 ... DEARBORN STREET ... 88. SITUATIONS procured for Clerks [illegible]

DR. THOMAS SCOTT,

LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH. HAVING taken up his residence in Chicago [illegible]

Whips, Whips, Whips. WE have now on hand a full and complete assortment [illegible] W. & J. WINDOWS, No. 3 Clark st.

To the Public. Most Important Announcement. *RETIREMENT OF* PROFESSOR AS. McCLANTOCK, M. D. FROM THE PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

☞ The undersigned have the pleasure of informing the public that they have made arrangements with Professor James McClintock, M. D., of Philadelphia ... [illegible]

JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., [illegible]

I. DR. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. [illegible]

II. DR. McCLINTOCK'S COLD & COUGH MIXTURE. [illegible]

III. DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND HOOPING COUGH REMEDY. [illegible]

IV. DR. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHOEA CORDIAL & CHOLERA PREVENTATIVE. [illegible]

V. DR. McCLINTOCK'S TONIC ALTERATIVE SYRUP. [illegible]

VI. DR. McCLINTOCK'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR. [illegible]

VII. DR. McCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. [illegible]

VIII. DR. McCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. [illegible]

IX. DR. McCLINTOCK'S ANODYNE MIXTURE. [illegible]

X. DR. McCLINTOCK'S FEVER & AGUE SPECIFIC. [illegible]

XI. DR. McCLINTOCK'S VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS. [illegible]

XII. DR. McCLINTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. [illegible]

ALEXANDER CUSHMAN, [illegible]

Mattrass and Bedding Warehouse, 166 RANDOLPH St. E. B. WINPOLT, PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER. [illegible] E. B. WINPOLT.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

The extraordinary Ointment is composed of the most healing balsams ... [illegible]

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS ... OF BOSTON, ENGLAND. [illegible] ELIZABETH YEATES.

EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED. [illegible]

MORTIMORE'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND.

THIS truly excellent and popular preparation ... [illegible]

Mortimore's Bitter Cordial and Blood Purifier. [illegible]

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS. [illegible]

DR. BRAINARD. [illegible]

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

SERVANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ... [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT. [illegible]

Dr. D's Office, No. 119 WELLS STREET. THE ONLY CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF Secret Diseases at 119 Wells Street. [illegible]

☞ Office will be kept open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

100 DOZ. SPADES ... WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

200 DOZ. AXES ... WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

PUMP CHAIN. 8,000 Lbs. Galvanized Pump Chain ... WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

SCALES. PLATFORM and Counter Scales ... WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

COFFEE MILLS. 100 ... WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

[illegible]

500 ... WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

NAILS AT COST. 1100 Kegs Assorted NAILS ... [illegible]

BANKS.

CITY BANK

Current Deposits,

THE UNION BANK OF ILLINOIS

Commercial Exchange Company

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

American and Foreign Agency,

INSURANCE.

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N

Transportation Company.

1854.

New York and Chicago

TROY AND WESTERN LINE

JOHN MACKEYKIE.

1854. 1854.

WILLIAM SMITH CO.,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

S. B. POMEROY & CO.

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N.

JAMES M. DALZELL & BRO.

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANTS.

GEO. A. GIBBS & CO.

1854.

E. M. MITCHELL & CO.

1853. 1853.

H. P. McCLOSKEY.

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

TRANSPORTATION

Illinois & Wisconsin R. R.

OPEN TO BEER GROVE.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

Galena & Chicago U. R. R.

Relaid & Madison and Dubuque & Iowa Central Route.

1854. 1854.

NORTHERN OGDENSBURGH, VERMONT CENTRAL, AND RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROADS.

The Quickest Route to Boston.

R. O. SPENCER,

ST. LOUIS.

Alton, Springfield, Bloomington and La Salle

Chicago & Aurora Railroad

1853. 1853.

Illinois Central Rail Road

Toledo and Cleveland

RAILROAD.

IN CONNECTION WITH

Michigan Southern R. R. from Chicago to Toledo.

1854.

Chicago & Milwaukee Line.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

TRANSPORTATION.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH FREIGHT ALWAYS AVOIDED.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH

RAIL ROAD.

1854 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1854

CHICAGO TO PHILADELPHIA,

BALTIMORE, WASH., CITY, PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND.

Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Rail Road.

Trains leave Chicago—

Trains leave Michigan City—

CONNECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

DAILY PACKETS AT PITTSBURGH.

ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, WHEELING

New Albany & Salem R. R.

MICHIGAN CITY to CRAWFORDSVILLE

1854. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1854

New York Central

DOUBLE TRACK RAIL ROAD

GREAT WESTERN CANADA R. R. OPEN!

Michigan Central Railroad.

CHICAGO, BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

1854.

New Route to the East!

The Great Western Railroad of Canada

DETROIT TO NIAGARA FALLS.

Galena and Chicago Union R. R.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing.

C. O. THOMPSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

127 & 129 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

Fall and Winter Trade,

Sash, Door and Blind

FACTORY.

German Gilt Mouldings,

New Tobacco House,

SALL, BLACK & CO.

SPRING AND SUMMER CAMPAIGN

1853.

THE ALLIAN CO. STILL

LEADS THE COLONY.

New Hardware Establishment.

Kidder's Gas Regulator.

HARDWARE.

Hardware & Stoves.

STOVES BELOW COST.

Clearing out Sale.

Ornamental Iron Works,

PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT WOOD,

Manufacturer every description of

Iron Railings and Verandahs

SPIRAL AND STRAIGHT STAIRS.

Wholesale Hardware

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, The Finest, &c.

Sure Cure for Dyspepsia.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Wholesale Drug Business

Compound Concentrated Stillingia Syrup

GOOD EATING AND HEALTH.

PEPSIN

DR. C. W. ATKINSON

WM. H. SAMPSON,

Sheet & Lead Spread.

DEARBORN STREET.

CLOTHING

EDWARD ELY,

Draper and Tailor.

The Empire Clothing Store.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

HARRIS & LADD'S

NEW GOODS

WILLIAM CLINGAN,

Burwell & Powers,

Fall and Winter Trade.

DOUT, DUCK,

Fairbank's Patent Scales.

Furniture! Furniture!

REMOVAL.

TERRIER TRUNK

MANUFACTORY.

W. & G. WRIGHT,

LEAD PIPE!

SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE,

Chicago Paper Depot.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. S. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

D. H. BURNHAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

HARRIS & LADD'S

FLANDERS & WADSWORTH,

Commission Merchants,

VAN OSDEL & GILSTED,

Architects and Building Surveyors.

S. W. McMASTER,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant.

LEAD PIPE!

GEN'L LAS

CHICAGO

Chicago H

BILLIAR

AMERICAN

VOL. VI